

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic
survey of all matters of Public interest.

Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

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"YOUNG HEROES OF LIBERTY"

UNDERGROUND WAR IN OCCUPIED AREAS LONDON

Speaking at a youth rally in Nottingham recently, the Lord Privy Seal, Sir Stafford Cripps, said that perhaps the hardest and most courageous task being performed by young people throughout the world was that of those who were daily risking their lives in occupied territories behind the German lines.

"In every land where the Nazis have gone and in Germany itself there are countless unnamed young heroes of liberty fighting an underground war," he said. "It is of the utmost importance that people all over the world, and not the least in those countries ground down under the heel of Hitlerism, should realise that the youth of Britain are playing their full part to establish a future for the world on lines that are cleaner better and happier than Hitler's new order of brutal oppression and slavery."

Sir Stafford Cripps said he did not believe Britain's young women would be content after the war, to go back to the position of inferiority in which they were counted less able and capable than men. "They have as workers, mothers and home makers proved themselves as brave and fit for full and equal citizen ship as men beside whom they are working to day."

Calling for an educational system "which gives in reality, and not in theory only, equal opportunity for boys and girls of every class and section of society," he added "We want to be proud of our civilisation, and so we must see to it that the education our country offers is full and equal and also that there are no following years of idleness or frustration to destroy the intelligence, health and interest which education has implanted in our youth."

We shall not be surprised if Indian students seek to apply Sir Stafford's remarks to themselves also. And Sir Stafford, who asks the students of the world to recognise English Youths' part to establish a clean future for the world, should himself recognise that youths in other parts of the world also, including India, are striving for the same purpose, and that therefore English students cannot claim special laurels for their efforts.

Ed.

BOOKS RECEIVED

ಜಾರ್ಜ್ ಸಾಪಿಂಗ್‌ಟರ್ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಸತ್ಯಾಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಸವಿಧಾಯಿನಿ, or Games and Pastimes	0-8-0
ಟೆರಂಗಜೇಬ್ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ	0-4-6
ಸ್ವಾಸಲಂಚನ or Selp-help	0-6-0
by Mr B Gopaliah, Retired Forest Officer, Mysore.	1-0-0

The books are written in colloquial Kannada and are intended to amuse and instruct the Kannada reading public. Mr. Gopaliah's efforts deserve wide appreciation.
Ed.

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WEST COAST TRADE

MR. LANGLEY CONDEMNS TRANSPORT METHODS

Mr. W. K. M. Langley, Chairman of the Calicut Chamber of Commerce, speaking at its 20th Annual Meeting, had some hard words to say about the present transport conditions, which we hope, will go home to the authorities concerned:

"One of the most satisfactory features in connection with trade on this coast during this past year is the remarkable recovery in the main staple which supports almost every one living in Malabar. I refer to coir yarn and its allied products. In spite of many difficulties, exports have increased while there has been a steadily increasing use of and demand for all coir products by the Supply authorities.

"I have not noticed that many people throw bouquets in the direction of the Supply Department, but in this matter of coir, I should like to pay a tribute where it is due, and there is no doubt that the Supply Department of the Government of India has done a very great deal for the coir trade on this coast by constantly finding fresh outlet for the use of coir as a substitute for other fibres which are more difficult to obtain, and this process has and is continuing.

"This not only keeps this particular trade going during the war period but should be of great advantage to the industry after the war, as once fresh uses are found for any article, the benefit from such uses is likely to continue."

PROBLEM OF TRANSPORT

Mr. Langley next referred to the transport problem and said: "While, on the whole, we have reason for gratification that our volume of trade is better than might have been expected, there are good grounds for expecting that things will be very much more difficult for us in the future, and the main reason for this is the increasingly difficult problem of transport of all kinds.

"And in this connection, we should express our appreciation of the way in which the Railway companies, particularly the South Indian Railway, which serves this part of the country, are dealing with an almost insuperable difficulty.

"Repriminations are futile especially in times like the present; but one is bound to reflect that, if the Government of this country had shown a little more imagination in the past, and had followed a more liberal policy in respect of rolling stock for the railways, and in the encouragement, instead of the strangling, of Motor Transport, neither Government nor ourselves would now be faced with such a serious transport situation as confront us at the present time.

"We can only hope that the lesson will be taken to heart by those concerned, and that after this war a more liberal and enlightened policy will be pursued."

"LIFE AS USUAL" ENDING IN U.S.

AMERICANS AND RATIONING

WASHINGTON.

After nearly nine months of war, "life as usual" in the United States is ending. The revolution in civilian life has been petrol rationing, which hit the Eastern States hard.

Americans' great fondness for sweet things also suffered through the rationing of sugar.

The heavy demand of the services will soon be invading ranks of men with dependants. Thousands of these, according to a recent announcement by Major-General Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director, will be in the army before Christmas.

It is also predicted that legislation will be passed before long, drafting for meatless days, which Americans experienced in the last war.

Canned vegetables and other canned goods may also require coupons next year. Travel rationing is still being considered.

LESS WOOL FOR CIVILIANS

Wool for clothing civilians will be reduced, to give the services more uniforms, and many easterners may find their homes uncomfortably cool this winter if plans to ration fuel-oil are carried out.

Industry is moving towards concentration, which already exists in the British Isles, and two War Production Board officials who went to England to study the problem have submitted their findings, which are expected to be of great value to the United States.

President Roosevelt, concerned that his anti-inflation programme failed to stem the rising tide, has decided that the problems of holding down wages and food prices must be attacked simultaneously.

His current conferences with Labour leaders and the War Production Chief, Mr. Donald Nelson, are a prelude to discussions with farm leaders on the subject.

So even in the so-called prosperous America, "things are not so good." Fear, worry, and unhappiness, are looming as largely in that sky as in those of other independent or enslaved lands. Evidently all are the same in God's eyes!

Ed.

ENGINEERS TO JAIPUR

At one time Mysore sent its youths to Poona and Madras Engineering Colleges, and they would distinguish themselves there and rise to high places in foreign services. Sir Visweswaraya, Karpur Srinivasa Rao, B. Krishna Rao, Rai Sahib R. A. Srinivasa Iyengar, and N. N. Iyengar, were of that class. They would retire there and then come to Mysore to render such service as was required of them.

But now it is the other way about. Our Engineers retire, and then quickly step out to service elsewhere. But lately Messrs. Y. K. Ramachandra Rao and N. Sarabhoja retired and took service in Jaipur and Kotah, and now two more are immediately going out, Messrs. G. Sheshagiri Rao, and N. Krishna Iyengar, Mr. Sheshagiri Rao as Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Mr. Krishniengar as City Engineer for Jaipur.

Mr. Sheshagiri Rao is on leave as Superintending Engineer for Irrigation, preparatory to retirement some six months hence. Trained by that gallant old soul, Rajasabhabhushana Karpur Srinivasa Rao, he has been in charge of irrigation in Mysore during the last 30 years in one capacity or another. We take it that Sir Mirza wishes to utilise his experience here to promote a scheme of irrigation in Jaipur, and we hope Mr. Sheshagiri Rao will be able to do for Jaipur what Sir Ganga Ram was able to do for the Punjab!

Mr. N. Krishniengar's experience of town-planning in Mysore and drainage planning in Bangalore will no doubt prove helpful in modernising the city of Jaipur.

It is possible that the people of Jaipur will look with disfavour on these appointments. But we trust that the officers will render there as loyal and sincere service as they have rendered here, and win the love of those people by striving for their prosperity and happiness.

Ed.

RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR COMMUNITIES

SUIT AGAINST THE ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY CHIDAMBARAM.

A suit involving the interpretation of section 5 of the Annamalai University Act (I of 1929 Madras) has been filed in the District Munsif's Court, Chidambaram, by Mr. V. K. Nagaraja Aiyar, vakil and member of the Syndicate, Senate and Academic Council of the Annamalai University, against the Vice Chancellor, Sir K. V. Reddi Naidu.

The suit is for a declaration that the rule reserving, in the matter of admissions to the several courses of studies in science subjects in the current academic year, half the number of seats to non-Brahmins, is *ultra vires* of Section 5 of the Act, which says that "no person shall be excluded from admission to any course of study on the ground of caste", says a report.

Since the matter is sub judice we are saved the task of remarking on this policy. But we may express surprise that Sir K. V. Reddy, an Andhra should have been entrusted with control of a University meant for the uplift of the Tamils, at a time when the Andhras are howling for their autonomy. If Sir K. V. Reddy was eager to wear the robes of Vice Chancellorship why not he have sought them at Bezwada instead of wandering so far south as animals do in search of water during drought? Further, since Annamalai has felt the need for retrenching, why not the V. C. forego some of his salary since he seems to have other sources of public income now, and is not devoting his whole time to the University?

Ed.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dawanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. ಗಾಂಧೀ ವಾದಗಳು 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0
6. Winston Churchill 0—4—0

The Rationalist.

Monday 7-9-1942.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Dewan Rangacharlu of hallowed memory remarked of the Indian Penal Code not long after its introduction,

"Popular experience can only describe the code as a cruel piece of legislation which in its anxiety that no description of offence might possibly be left out, has framed such wide and comprehensive definitions as to mingle serious crimes and mere civil injuries in the same category, and in order that all aggravated cases might be adequately met, has provided for offences exorbitant and often unlimited fines and imprisonment. It has thus placed the peaceful citizen equally with the professional dacoit perpetually under the tender mercies of a not immaculate official hierarchy".

Had the remarks come from a raw member of the First Representative Assembly which he inaugurated and not from the ripe statesman himself we should have been the less surprised. But possibly, just as there were two stages in Demosthenes's eloquence, "Demosthenes before the pebbles, and Demosthenes after the pebbles", there may have been two stages in Rangacharlu's statesmanship, the ripe and the unripe!

Else, such a remark from so sedate and mature a mind would be incomprehensible.

Crime is inborn even in the realm of Angels. Take Indra, take the Moon, take that gang of celestial Sirens. Life would be hopeless if individuals were left to their unchecked devices, be they angels or be they men. Private and family life would be impossible if there were no protection of life and property. And social life would be impossible if each man and woman were allowed to do as they pleased, without consideration for others. It is the lack of such protective restraint in

International life that has let loose on unfortunate mankind such devastating wars as we are witnessing today. In the absence of a Penal Code one sect and another, one village and another, family and family, and man and man would wipe out one another for any real or imaginary grievance. In fact that was the order of the day in the primitive stage; and it was only by the passing of time that order was evolved and laws and Codes came into being as a sheer necessity of social well-being.

The Ten Commandments of Christianity, the Upanishadic Codes of Hinduism,—*"Speak the Truth! Do the Right! Don't neglect your studies! Respect your mother! Respect your father! Respect your teacher! Respect the mendicant,"*—the Codes of Confucius, and Buddha, and Mohammad, are all Penal Codes meant for the preservation of life and property and maintenance of social well-being.

Murder and assault, theft and robbery—with or without violence,—abduction and adultery, breach of trust and confidence, trickery, slander and blackmailing, sabotage and treason, juvenile crimes, offences against sanitary and traffic rules, are all not an arbitrary imposition by thoughtless Governments, but fundamental rules of conduct in the interests of oneself and in the interests of one's fellow-beings. Every man is liable to evil, may be out of wickedness, may be wantonly, may be from negligence, or may be unwittingly, and has to expiate.

That being so, Mr. Rangacharlu's distinction of "peaceful citizen" and "professional dacoit" into two clear cut portions, and laws being made only for the latter, seems to be rather thoughtless. The object of all Law is to make every one a "peaceful citizen," and to segregate those who cannot be made so. Whether it be a Napoleon who over-ran countries or a cyclist using a foot-path, he has to be made to suffer for his breach, as an expiation of his offence, and as a warning to others. Kings of England, France and Russia have been beheaded or shot for their fathers' offences against the people. The Kaiser was to have brought to trial for provoking the last War.

Therefore public safety is paramount, and the Penal Code is the Maginot Line for its defence, and any one who commits breach, whether high or low, has to be punished. In fact in earlier societies such men were shown no mercy. They were killed, branded, had their eyes plucked out, or cast away. Latterly however the Code is being gradually softened, by a false sense of mercy, and society is making way for the criminal.

The Law has to cover all cases coming under one category, and has therefore to be laid in general terms. Its application is to be left to the judiciary, perhaps not immaculate. Its safety however lies in the number of appellate judicial tribunals, and in such safe-guards as the Habeas Corpus Act, Benefit of the doubt, First offenders Act, and admissibility of Evidence.

But there is no denying that in order to keep a man harnessed to the social State, and to safe-guard Society from disruption, the Penal Code is essential. There may be some latches in it here and there. For instance when a Court imposes "a fine or in the alternative imprisonment for a certain period," and when the man has chosen imprisonment, to recover the fine also by coercive processes is a misuse of the law, and amounts to a judicial crime. Such evils require to be removed. But to speak of the Penal Code in the general terms of condemnation that Mr. Rangachari has used can hardly be said to be sane or sound.

We are lead to these reflections by the wave of lawlessness which is passing over the land, and, by the Annual Report of the Administration of Criminal Justice in the State which is now before us. 73 Courts in the State administered criminal justice in the State, trying 31,600 cases involving 47,700 persons, out of whom 17,600 were acquitted. 5100 persons were tried for theft, 2100 for trespass, 4600 for hurt, 2200 for offences against public tranquillity. 355 for robbery, 450 for breach of trust, and 1300 for intimidation. 11,000 persons were tried under the Police Act, 2000 under the Motor Vehicles Act, 4100 under Municipal Acts, 1450 under Road Traffic Act, 1200 for cruelty to Animals,

280 for adulteration, and 87 for immoral traffic. On the whole 2500 persons were sent to Jail, and Rs. 70,000 were recovered in fines.

It is said that when Dr. Johnson was wooing Mrs. Porter, she told him that she had an uncle who was hanged, and that he replied, "Oh, that doesn't matter. If you had one uncle who was hanged, I had several who deserved to be hanged!" So it may be that a number of guilty persons who deserved punishment have escaped it, and that some who were innocent have been punished. But that should not blind us to the fact that the Penal Code is a necessary evil of our social State, and has to be borne with in the interests of social well-being!

Editor.

MARRIAGE

Mr. B. R. SRINIVASA MURTHY, B.Sc. HONS, LL.B., son of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Raghavendra Rao, Mysore, with Sow HEMA BAI, daughter of Dr. Mirmira Rama Rao on 4-9-1942 at Mysore.

Our best wishes to the bride and bridegroom!

Ed.

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TIRUPATHI HILLS



A WORD PICTURE

The Holy Hill is Tirumalai, in the district of Chittoor, in the Presidency of Madras; or, in the language of the Brahmanda Purana, "the most delightful spot on earth, and is situated 2,000 miles south of the Ganges and 50 miles west of the Eastern Deccan," writes a correspondent. Why this particular range of the Seshachellam hills should have gained such a reputation for sanctity is a question not easily answered; in its essentials it is as other hill ranges of South India—an abrupt scarp above the plain country, and rolling uplands on the summit with light jungle and scrub. There are many finer temples and older; there are lovelier waterfalls, higher mountains, richer forests, pools more meet for bathing.

Yet Tirumalai is holy with an accepted sanctity that is revered from Peshawar to Tuticorin. Round the foot of these hills there runs an undefined line across which no Musalman, no Indian Christian, no Hindu without caste has gone or ever will go. There is neither wall nor fence nor visible demarcation, but the line is not transgressed. Only a few Europeans may cross it by special permission of the Mahant, the secular head of the temple management—and it is as well not to inquire into the nature or the cost of the expiatory ceremonies by which this pollution is afterwards wiped out.

I made the ascent in the evening. Attempt it not unless you are confident of fit and vigorous condition, for it opens with a well-nigh perpendicular flight of perhaps 2,000 granite steps. Yet—though many are carried up in dholis to the extravagant profit of the hereditary carriers, many do make their way up on foot who are by no means fit and vigorous and are not accustomed to exercise; that they do it and live must be attributed to the genius of the place. There were old women and fat women and ghastly sick-looking men crawling a step at a time and stopping to gasp at every five; "but," said my Brahmin conductor, "they will get there sometime. If they start in the early morning, by night they will be there."

Once up the steps the ascent is much less terrible, going by a paved way through light jungle; but near the end there is a deep valley to cross, and the ascent on the other side—granite steps again—is killing. All the way along sit the beggars—dreadful things in every stage of mutilation, misery, and disease; they come from everywhere in India, but most will tell you "from Benares." There seems to be no contest for places; where the mendicant squats, there he remains at his pleasure. Some have but a sack and a begging-bowl, others

have elaborate small shrines tinselled and varnished, with dressed-up monkeys to receive the alms; and the drone of their outcry soughs over the hills like an autumn wind.

LEGEND ABOUT THE HILL

After that distressing valley you are on the summit among those rolling hilltops which contain, legend says, 35 million sacred springs. These hills were once a part of the celestial Mount Meru, but Adi-sesha, the thousand-headed serpent, and Vayu, the wind god, were in contest, and when Adi-sesha lifted the mountains to show his strength Vayu blew them away to show his. At Tirupati they fell and there they are, and a very pleasant place, one would think, on which to wander. The little town or village of Tirumalai lies in a hollow, clustering round a small square tank and that shrine of immeasurable sanctity; most of it is *chattrams* (halting-places for pilgrims); and over its rectangular roughly-cobbled streets there pass and jostle the ever-patient, ever-hopeful throngs of men who are incurably sick and women to whom offsprings have been denied. The air thrills with cries of "Govinda! Govinda!" with conches and gongs and the castanets of beggars and occasionally the full crash and blare of the temple orchestra. The hunted faces—eager, desperate, dead-tired, dissolute, vacant, crazed—go by in a streaming river seeking, seeking; and insolent predatory apes lounge cynically on the house-tops and comfort themselves in the manner of their kind.

A land of contrasts is India, and as we crept through the Thousand Pillared Mantapam, with its butter-blackened carvings and its age-old unsavouriness, there sprang out a smart young Indian in khaki, who said, "This is the sub-station, Sir, which receives the current at 3,000 volts and distributes it at 400." He pressed upon a switch, and the place blazed with electricity. "And here, Sir, is the hospital, and this is the police-station, and yonder is the model cowhouse, where there are 150 cows. Oh! yes, Sir, the present Mahant is a very progressive man."

He was indeed; for we were taken to his guest-house to dine, and there was electric light and a ten-course dinner with champagne! They do nothing by halves at Tirupati. So one ate *Nossettes d'agneau à la Favorite* and *Cailles sur Croûtes*, and less than half a mile away there lurked in its hollow that immemorial dark house of God, tawdrily gilt and crudely painted and rocked in the clamour of elemental music drawing to itself from all India the whining beggars and the gasping, clambering pilgrims, the sick and the sterile, the very rich, and the very poor, the devote, the miserable, who, soever has life enough left to hope!

CYCLING TO HEALTH

It can never be too strongly stressed that cycling is not necessarily a violent exercise. It may be indulged in as a pleasing form of hard labour. The athletic delight in high speed or tall distances is a good thing in its way. But cycling need not be for the strong alone, for a suitable cycle can be made for every kind of riding, and with the right gear, and in the non-racing attitude, the really under-average man can cruise gently. There is no need in suitably restrained cycling to run out of breath, run hot, or suffer any symptom of distress. Put a sub-normal person on a speed man's racer and there will be trouble, but cycling can be enjoyed as a non-laborious pastime and as a healthy exercise easier than walking.

This immense adaptability of cycling as an exercise, available for the feeble as well as for the fierce, is mostly a question of speed and the choice of suitably moderate gear. A racing equipment brings an ordinary rider to a standstill. He wants a low-pressure pedal action and a very moderate travelling speed. Recently a correspondent well on in years asked our advice about resuming cycling. His doctor forbade it. This particular man years ago rode too far on a tour, and strained a muscle or two and induced sciatica. His doctor, admitting that no signs of trouble remain after these years, still advises no cycling. Such forbidding advice is really akin to advising total abstinence instead of temperance. It is much cruder to say "Don't do it" than "Don't overdo it," and that is really all that sound advice should say.

One knows, of course, of men who have exceeded a wise limit, but judicious cycling within limits by a

man who has will power and sense to know his limits is a splendid thing for every age. Cycling combines easy mobility with gentle exertion in a way that walking cannot approach. Half the time on a cycle you are carried virtually at rest; all the time on foot you have to carry yourself.

It is sometimes more appropriate to think of cyclists as mounted pedestrains than as users of a carriage that has not a motor to propel it. One finds increasing friendly attention from traffic controllers at busy crossings, for nowadays most policemen know personally what it is to be a cyclist, and the relative instability of his craft compared with that of a four-wheeler. Also there is on the whole increasing recognition by other road users that a cyclist has a right to be accommodated, and also that the accommodation he needs is at least handlebar width plus elbow-room, and not merely the width of the track he makes on the road surface.

Motor cycling as a pastime may be either costly or economical, according to the tastes and ideas of the individual. Taken as a whole, it is the cheapest form of transport for one, two, or three persons—the last with a sidecar. A motor-cycle engine consumes less oil and petrol per hundred miles for a given weight of load than any other petrol-driven vehicle. It is lighter on tyres, and there is little to wear out or give trouble.

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PULLING TIME'S LEGS

Our Calcutta contemporary, "The Calcutta Weekly Notes" writes,—

"According to the daily press, the Government of India intends once again to advance the clock by one hour, thus reverting to what was called Bengal Time. The reason given is the old reason of day-light-saving. We confess we are as unable now as we were in the past to understand the necessity of doing violence to the clock. It may have become desirable in public interest to make the day's business end within daylight, but for that purpose it is not necessary to create misleading appearances. The purpose may be equally well achieved by beginning work, when necessary, in a straightforward way at an earlier hour as told by the clock set at Standard Time. That is what will be done in fact under the arrangement proposed, but it is not understood what advantage will be gained by pretending that the earlier hour is a later hour. We recognise that all divisions and designations of time are artificial, and the Standard Time is not intrinsically sounder or more accurate than any other time. But surely in such matters there is convenience in consistency. If the sole object be to prevent the working hours extending up to sun-down in any season of the year, the simpler way is to alter the hours of work when the days are shorter. Instead, the authorities seem to find pleasure in pulling the hands of the clock or rather the legs of Father Time, and befooling him into executing uneven steps as he plods on through the seasons. But the whole trick is unnecessary and unreal. The sun will not rise later in winter if we adopt a special method of computation and give the hour of sunrise a greater age. Nor will it tarry longer with us and delay in setting. The hours of the day will remain just the same and it is not understood why it should cause satisfaction to any rational mind to call 3 O'clock of one season 6 O'clock of another!"

FUTURE OF ANGLO-INDIANS

MR FRANK ANTHONY'S ADDRESS

JUBBULPORE.

Addressing a meeting of Jubbulpore Rotarians, Mr Frank Anthony, the newly elected Leader of the Anglo Indian community and nominated member of the Central Assembly and Viceroy's Indian Defence Council in the place of the late Sir Henry Gidney, regretted that owing to a tragic and misguided policy, Anglo Indians had been deliberately relegated to a subordinate position, but despite the disabilities imposed on them, they had not only survived but made proud contributions to Indian history.

Mr. Anthony emphatically repudiated theories of racial purity and racial superiority, and remarked that these theories were merely the stock in trade of ranting demagogues and struggling imperialists. He pointed out that there had been and still was a good deal of misunderstanding and even distrust on the part of the other Indian communities of Anglo-Indians. He admitted that Anglo Indians had made many mistakes in the past, but appealed for a greater understanding of their position and problems.

He observed that while loyalty to the Government was the Anglo-Indian community's instinctive attribute, they should not be blamed for it, as it was a part of their origin and cultural environment and it was in no way opposed to love for and loyalty to this, their motherland.

He revealed that there had been increasing awareness among Anglo-Indians that their future well-being and prosperity depended on their fellow-Indians' good will and friendship. He would always ask for India's trust and friendship and felt sure that other Indian communities would not deny them these.

Concluding, Mr. Anthony gave an assurance that he would do his utmost to deserve this trust and friendship.

HINDU MAHASABHA STAND

**SUPPORT OF OTHER PARTIES SOUGHT
NEED FOR PRESENTING UNITED FRONT**

NEW DELHI.

As a first step in their plan to enter into negotiation with the principal political parties, the committee of seven appointed by the All-India Hindu Mahasabha Working Committee have addressed a letter to leaders of parties such as Depressed Classes, the Muslim League, Sikhs, and Indian Christians, enclosing a copy of the Mahasabha resolution and inviting support for the demands made in it.

The letter declares: "The real question is whether the British Government is willing to part with power. Unless His Majesty's Government is ready to transfer power to Indian hands, the present deadlock is bound to continue and there is no chance of any satisfactory interim arrangement during the war. India is no longer satisfied with the mere declaration as made by Sir Stafford Cripps, and it was not accepted by the important parties in India. What we want is this, that power should be transferred here and now, and subject to suitable adjustments necessary to the successful prosecution of the war. A National Government in India should be formed without any delay, and they should mobilise the man power and the resources of the country for the national defence of India.

"We feel that if a genuine attempt is made to concentrate on a satisfactory interim arrangement, the deadlock can be solved with the goodwill of important political parties in the country.

"We realise that there are important issues which have got to be faced and solved when the constitution of free India will be framed, but in this grave crisis this ought not to stand in the way of the solution of the present deadlock, and they should be left over till after the end of the war.

"We trust that if the important political groups or parties present a united front the British Government will have to yield and come to terms with India. We want your help and co-operation in presenting such a common front and demanding an Indo-British settlement on honourable terms.

"We hope you will give this matter your careful consideration and favour us with your view on the subject at the earliest convenience and you will support our demand for settlement."

"GOVT. MUST MAKE A GESTURE"

**REPRESSION NO SOLUTION
ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CHAMBER'S CALL**

BOMBAY.

The Committee of the All-India Muslim Chamber of Commerce and Industry at a meeting held last week under the presidency of Sir Sultan Chinoy, passed the following resolution on the political situation in the country:—

"The Committee of the All-India Muslim Chamber of Commerce and Industry views with great concern the suspension of various commercial activities. The Committee advises Muslim merchants to remain calm and peaceful, to continue their usual pursuits and to dissociate themselves entirely from any movement which is calculated to dislocate trade and industry. The Committee deplores the acts of violence and lawlessness which have been so evident all over the country and which are causing the greatest harm to the interests of India and to the cause of freedom.

"While realising the necessity of checking all irresponsible and subversive activities, the Committee strongly feels that public confidence cannot be restored by the adoption or continuance of repressive measures, and earnestly urges upon the Government the need for a generous gesture by opening negotiations with the main political parties in India with a view to ending the present deadlock and renewing and strengthening the country's war effort."

The Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to work out a scheme for holding an All-India Muslim Merchants' Conference in Bombay. A. P. I.

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The pendulum is 13 feet long, and the "bob" on it would turn the scale at 4 hundred-weight.

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"Big Ben," the bell on which the hours are struck, and which gives the whole clock the name at we all know it by, weighs 13½ tons, and the ...mmer weighs 4 hundred-weight!

The bells on which the quarters are struck are smaller. But together they weigh nearly 8 tons.

A WONDER CLOCK

Besancon, the centre of the watch-making industry of France, possesses the most complicated clock in the world, and the most expensive. Not content with carrying out the ordinary duties of a local timepiece, this prodigious clock, with no less than twenty-seven dials, shows the actual time in sixteen different parts of the world; the length of each day; the length of each night; the day of the week; the day of the year; the season; the signs of the Zodiac at their appropriate times; the planet representing the day of the week; the hours of sunrise and sunset; the cycle of the sun, the correct movements of the planets, and the Roman year;

As if this were not enough, more dials in the sides of the clock show views of famous French ports and give the exact state of their tides! Above the dials on the front stand figures representing the twelve Apostles, groups of which strike upon bells to sound each hour. The top of the clock carries a tableau of the Resurrection. At noon a rock opens, the figure of Christ appears, the guard of Roman soldiers vanishes! At 3 p.m. the Christ descends into the rock and the guard once more appears. This clock was built in 1857 at the orders of Cardinal Mathieu, and its cost was £72,000. Nineteen feet high, eight feet wide and three feet deep, richly ornamented, it is a spectacle and treasure of the cathedral!

SILENT WORKERS

Twenty miles from Winnipeg, on the Manitoba prairie in Canada, the Trappist monastery of St. Norbert offers strange contrasts of mediæval habit and modern agricultural method. Here twenty-nine monks of the Cistercian order live a life of prayer and penance and work a farm of 2,000 acres.

These monks never speak, and necessary communications are made by the sign language. They never leave the grounds and their days have seven hours for prayer, seven hours for sleep, the remainder for work and study. They never see a newspaper or hear a radio. They wear, even to work, long rough gowns girded with leather belts. Their meals are extremely plain.

The Trappists have, however, one of the most modern farms in the province. They raise grain, have 10,000 laying hens, a herd of ninety cows, vegetable and flower gardens. They raise Great Dane dogs. A guest house is reserved for male visitors.

There is a similar community in England, the Cistercian monks of the Mount St. Bernard Monastery in Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire. They lead much the same lives as their religious brothers on the other side of the Atlantic, lives that are more akin to the habits and ways of thought of the fourteenth century than to those of the twentieth!

The English brotherhood has been in existence for a hundred years, and their incessant labours have turned waste country into flourishing farmland. In honour of their centenary the monks are enlarging their church with their own hands!

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The Rationalist.

Monday 14-9-1942.

THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

A little earth-quake seems to be passing through the Engineering Department of the State. If Mr. McAlpine had struck dismay in the Educational Department by being an iron-willed disciplinarian, the present head of the Public Works Department, Mr. Winckler, has set most of his Department in a flutter by sweeping transfers of all classes of his officials, often from one corner of the State to another.

We do not know whether Mr. Winckler is fond of the card-game which lonely men indulge in in novels, called "Patience", or whether he is accustomed to chess, in which one moves pawns from house to house in endless series. Perhaps the latter. The State seems to be to him a chess-board, and the poor officials under him all pawns to be moved according to his fancy. He has the power to move them, and he moves them, whatever may be their official circumstances, family circumstances, difficulties of transport and cost to the tax-payer!

Why does he do so? Is it a weakness? Is it a whim? Is it because Government does not check him? Does he enjoy causing worry, inconvenience, bitterness, and hardship to his staff? Does he consult anybody in making these wholesale transfers? Or does he use the power, because power has somehow come into his hands?

We believe Government provides for transfers being made in public interest. We think that sometimes transfers may be made to relieve unnecessary suffering and hardship to the officer concerned. But we cannot understand transfers being made both at considerable cost to the public, and at considerable suffering to the officers and their families, and for no public good whatsoever!

Let not Mr. Winckler or our readers assume that we have got some relative involved in

these transfers. No such thing. Nor are we inspired by any prejudice against him on account of his whiteness. We are catholic enough to extend goodwill to white men, or red men, or black men without distinction. We judge their acts on their merits, with neither snobbery, nor bigotry.

But lately we heard from an officer of an allied Department, "They talk of 'slave-driving'. You have no knowledge how much slave-driving goes on in many a Government Department!"

We think that a Government whose service conditions evoke remarks such as the above should make some searchings of heart. If its men are left to feel ill-treated, and subjected to injustice or cruelty, it is like letting a disease rankle in the body. The disease should be discovered and remedied, if the Government should run smoothly and happily, procuring maximum benefit to the public.

The trend of modern labour legislation is to smoothen service conditions and keep the employee without grievance, so that his efficiency in service may not be impaired. It is not merely humanity, but also an eminently sound principle of Business, like the old adage that Honesty is the best Policy. This applies not only to factories, but also to Local Bodies and Governments.

But we have heard of official superiors in many Departments in our Government, as also in Companies indirectly run by the Government, such as the Sugar Company, treating many a subordinate harshly, unjustly, without understanding, and without caring to understand. Such treatment, in public interest or in the exigencies of service, cannot be helped. But as a heartless whim, as a show of one's strength and of the other's subordination, it is degrading to the service, it is a piece of wickedness,—may be "white wickedness", like "white lie",—which in the interests of the public should not be permitted.

To victimise a man for no fault of his, to keep him under constant pin-pricks, to refuse him leave or promotion to which he is entitled, to transfer him frequently from one place to another without caring to consider the inconvenience to himself or his family, are things

which render the officer who indulges in them unfit to be a superior. Even if there is scope for appeal in such cases, it is a bad state of affairs, because it means too much worry and waste of time all round.

But when there is no appeal, and when the vagary of the superior is final, and the victim has no remedy, the situation is horrid, and constitutes a danger to the State.

Perhaps we have wandered from our theme. The Engineering Department is the largest spending Department of the State. Last year it spent a crore and seven lakhs of rupees. And a blue-book tells us, "The total expenditure in the triennium ended June 1941, was more than that in the previous triennium by one crore and six lakhs of rupees!" Handling the State's Irrigation, Roads, and Buildings it handles the things which constitute the "lifeline" of the community.

What an administrator the Head of such a Department must be! He must know how to spend the money with the utmost economy, and get the best results for the public out of the money spent.

We do not know what exactly Mr. Winckler's abilities are. We have heard that he was generous to contractors with regard to rates. We dare say he is so even now. And we have heard that he was also fond of making transfers,—making transfers subject to revision, after a great deal of wire-pulling.

Public interest does not require wholesale or frequent transfers of public officials. And public interest does not permit reconsideration when once a transfer has been made in public interest.

But in this case, what a waste of the transferees' time, the wire-pullers' time, and Mr. Winckler's time, all paid for by the public!

One would think that the Chief Engineer would have his hands full in placing his Department on a war-footing, in seeking the means of carrying out the public works of the State on more economical and efficient lines, in finding solutions for long-standing grievances and complaints in the Department, like those of the Surveyors and Mestris. To use

one's authority to such purpose requires wisdom and statesmanship. But ordering transfers as is now being done does not require a 1400 rupee brain!

That they are abnormal and unreasonable, can be seen by comparing the transfers in the Engineering Department with those in the Judicial and the Educational Departments in recent months. We understand that the portfolio is held by the Dewan. We feel bound to suggest that a report be called for from the Chief Engineer about the number of transfers he made during recent months, the reasons for each, and how many of them were cancelled or modified, and why. We suggest also in public interest that future transfers be ordered to be made with the approval of Government.

We may incidentally suggest also that it would be good for Government to appoint an Efficiency Auditor of first class status, as they have in big American businesses, whose lynx-eyed scrutiny should serve greatly to increase the efficiency and improve the working of the various Departments of the Administration.

Editor.

FOR ONE AND UNDIVIDED INDIA

NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY'S DECLARATION

BOMBAY.

The Executive Committee of the Nationalist Christian Party in a statement says that it views with grave concern the situation confronting the country today. The Committee strongly feels that nothing but a radical and bold change of policy and outlook on the part of Britain can save the impending disaster. Unless the people of this country are made to feel that they are fighting in defence of their own freedom and not for the preservation of the rule of some other alien nation over them, their fullest co-operation in the war effort will not be forthcoming.

The present policy of exploiting communal differences will only weaken the cause of the United Nations, says the Committee appealing at the same time to the leaders of all parties and communities to come to an amicable settlement on the communal question. "So far as the Indian Christian community is concerned, we declare that we stand for one and undivided India in which all communities can live happily together under a National Government alive to the legitimate interests of all sections of the population."

A. P. K.

THE BIRTH OF PLANES

The conquest of the air was the result of centuries of effort on the part of scores of research workers, but the first flight in history was made by two brothers, Orville and Wilbur Wright, of Dayton, U.S.A. For years they worked together as one man.

Most small boys have a passion for mechanical toys, which take the form of cranes, steamships, and railway-engines. Orville and Wilbur Wright were more fortunate. Their father, a cycle-manufacturer, was advanced in his ideas—and this in the 'eighties! He bought his two small sons a model aeroplane. The present was to change the whole course of their lives. That aeroplane became at once their toy, their hobby, their every waking thought.

They started with kite-flying, but soon began to feel that they were working on the wrong lines.

"We determined we would arrange the machine so that it would not tend to right itself," says Orville Wright. "We would make it as inert as possible to the effects of change of direction or speed, and thus reduce the effects of wind-gusts to a minimum

"We would do this by giving the aeroplane a peculiar shape: by arching the surface from tip to tip, just the reverse of what our predecessors had done. Then by some suitable contrivance, actuated by the pilot, forces should be brought into play to regulate the balance."

To do so, they designed a system by means of which the pilot could control the inclination of different parts of the wings, and thus make use of the wind to restore the balance of the machine.

The theory was all right. The next thing was to put it into practice.

Although they had given up the principle, they designed the machine on the same lines as a kite, but with certain radical alterations. For one thing it was intended to be flown with a pilot on board, in winds from 15 to 20 miles an hour. But, put to the test, it was found that much stronger winds were required to lift it. They decided to take out the man and operate the machine by means of cords attached from the ground.

They proceeded to glide it—coasting downhill on the air. They succeeded in making glides of over 800 feet, and in a few days were safely operating against a 27 mile wind. But the results were far from encouraging.

They decided to start all over again. By this time they had made almost 1,000 gliding flights, several of which had covered distances of over 500 feet, some against a wind of 36 m.p.h.

Armed with this knowledge, the Wrights constructed an aeroplane that would fly under its own power.

FLIGHT—THEN DISASTER

"What at first," Orville admits, "seemed a simple problem became more complex the longer we studied it. With the machine moving forward, the air flying backward, the propellers turning sideways, and nothing standing still, it seemed impossible to find a starting-point from which to trace the various simultaneous reactions."

At last, however, they managed it. The machine was made; a day was decided on when it should be put up in the air.

PUBLIC INVITED, BUT NO PUBLIC!

For that classic occasion, one of the most momentous in the history of the world, a general invitation had been extended to everyone living within five or six miles, but few were willing to face the rigours of a cold December wind in order to see, as they thought, another flying machine *not* fly. Besides the Wrights, there were present only five other people!

The machine left the ground. The flight lasted only 12 seconds, but it was the first in which a machine carrying a man had raised itself by its own power into the air!

A second flight was made, and a third. The next lasted 59 seconds, covering a distance of 852 feet against a 20-mile wind.

Then came disaster. After that flight the machine was carried back to the camp and set down in what was thought to be a safe place. A few minutes later, while they were discussing the afternoon's work, a sudden gust of wind struck and started to turn it over. The machine was wrecked!

Another heavier and stronger type was constructed. Again it seemed that nothing could go right. The prevailing wind, of only three or four miles an hour, was not sufficient to start the machine in so confined a space. Then the engine refused to work properly.

FAILURE—THEN FAME

The machine, after running the length of the track, slid off the end without rising into the air. A second flight proved no more successful.

But the Wright brothers redoubled their efforts. Flights made by the new machine gradually grew longer. News of their achievements leaked out to Europe. They were invited to give a demonstration near Paris.

America woke up to the fact that there were two geniuses in their midst. Their interest now became so intense that it was no longer possible for the Wrights to conduct an experiment in public without fear of killing too-eager spectators.

Flying had been put on the map. The brothers sailed for Europe, and the rest of the story, including the untimely death of Wilbur from fever, is now public property.

Says Orville Wright: "Our experiments had been conducted entirely at our own expense. In the beginning we had no thought of recovering what we were expending, which was not great, and was limited to what we could afford for recreation. Later, when a successful flight had been made with a motor, we gave up the business in which we were engaged to devote our entire time and capital to the development of the aeroplane for practical uses."

National War Front, in Mysore City.

Report for August 1942

A programme of Mohalla meetings had been planned for the month of August. The first meeting was held on 1st August 1942 at Vanithasadan, Jainagar under the Chairmanship of Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy. It was a meeting largely attended by ladies and they were very enthusiastic about the activities of the National War Front.

The second meeting was held on 5th August 1942 at Mahakalikamba Temple, Adikarnatakapura. This was one of the most successful public meetings of the National War Front. The temple was crowded and there were more than a thousand people present. Rajamanthrapravina Mr. A. V. Ramanathan, Minister for Law, presided and gave a very inspiring message. Rajasevaprakashta Mr. N. Rama Rao and Rajasevaprakashta Mr. A. Subramanya Iyer spoke explaining the ideals of the National War Front.

In the latter part of the month, it was rather considered desirable to study the situation before further meetings are arranged because of the situation that arose.

A. R. P. Van and Kannada and Urdu Propagandists are being utilised for purposes of propaganda. Contact has been made with C. E. Newham, Esq., Officer for Indian States, National War Front, Simla. Interesting literature is being received from Simla as well as from the Organising Secretary. Good use is being made of the material received.

Posters of different kinds have been received and have been put up in several public buildings in conspicuous places.

Public appeals sent from Bangalore have been given wide publicity. Members of the Advisory Committee have had informal meetings with influential persons in different localities with regard to the present situation.

Opportunity was taken by the Organizer to explain the ideals of National War Front in meetings in several schools on the occasion of His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday, over which he presided. The recent strikes of students was a draw-back to the work of the National War Front in the Educational Institutions. Every effort was made to persuade the students to return to the schools and colleges. An appeal to the students was issued by several influential gentlemen of the city. A parents' meeting was held on Friday the 21st August 1942 which was attended by a large number of parents. The members of the Committee also visited different localities holding informal meetings and discussing with people about the situation. The organizer and Mr. M. S. Ramaswamy, Education Section Organizer, made house to house propaganda advising parents to send their boys and girls to the schools and colleges. Still the members are continuing to have talks with small groups of people about this situation and are doing their best.

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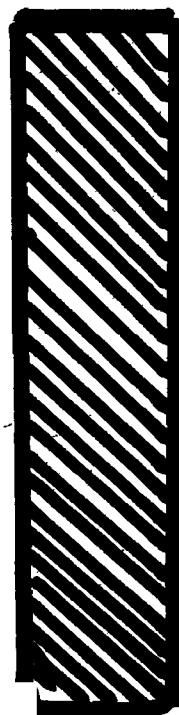
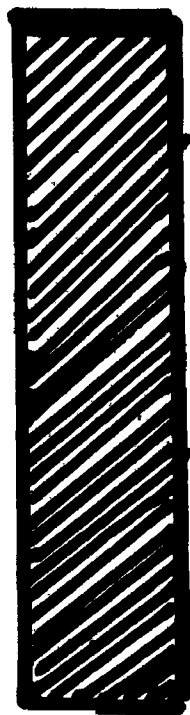
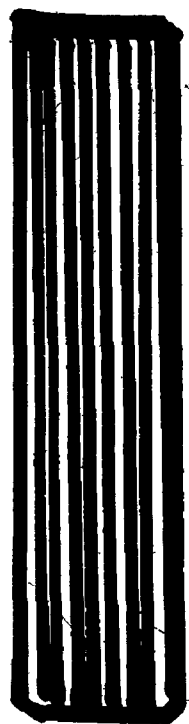
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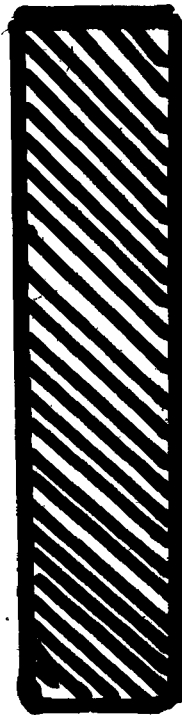
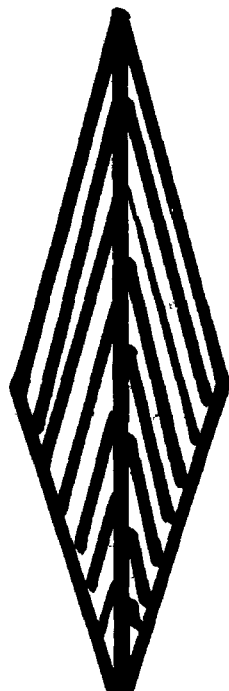
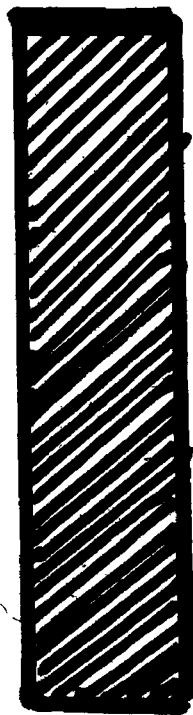
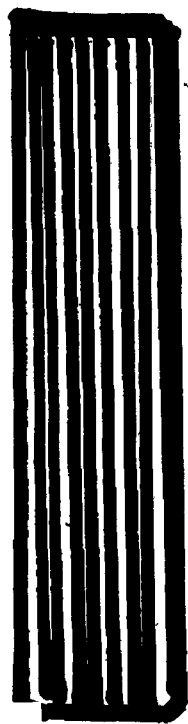
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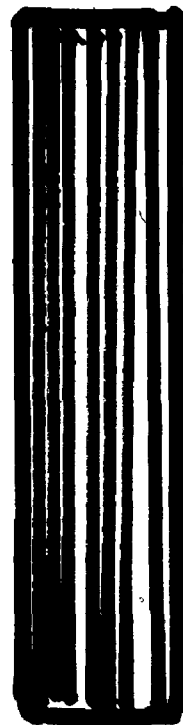
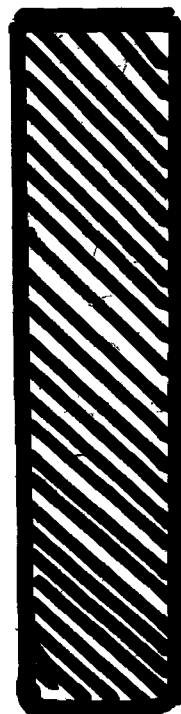
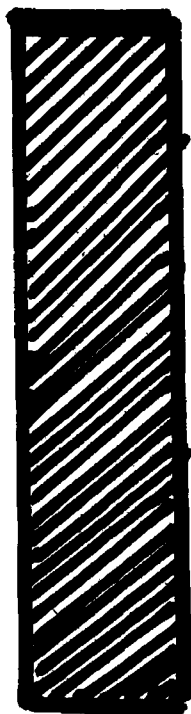
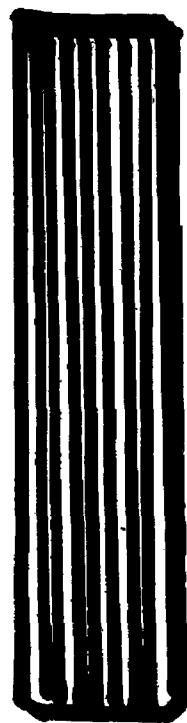
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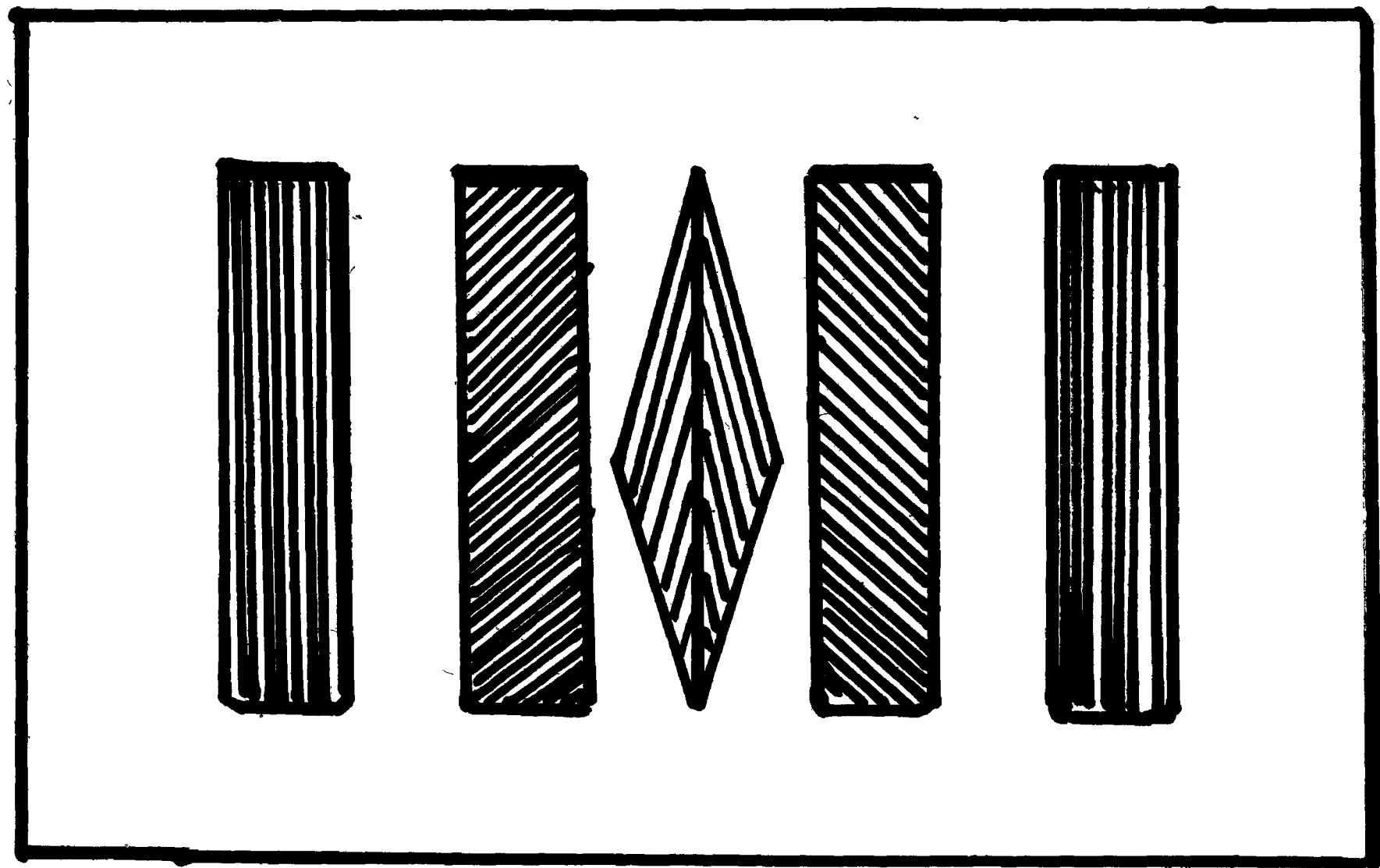
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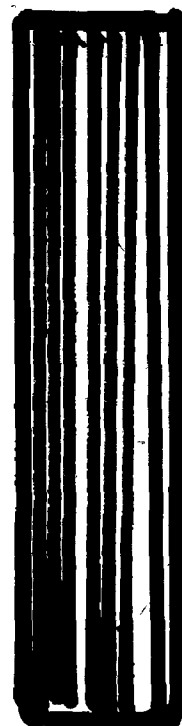
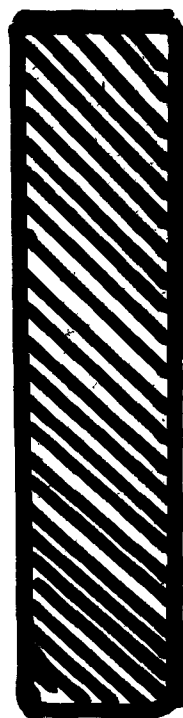
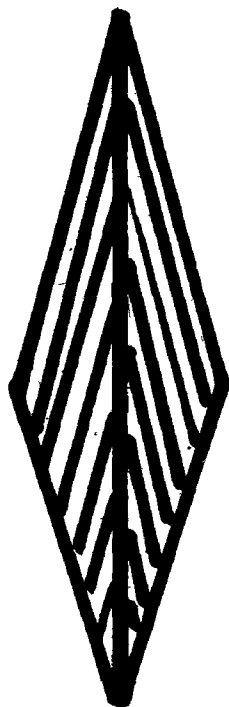
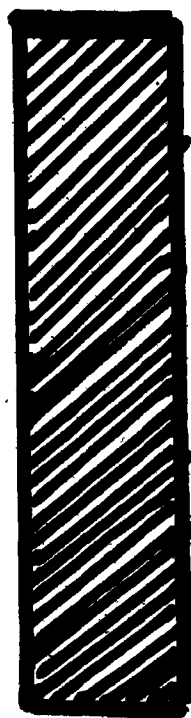
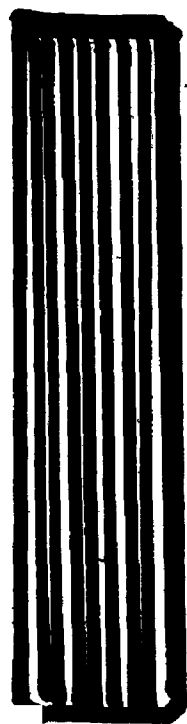


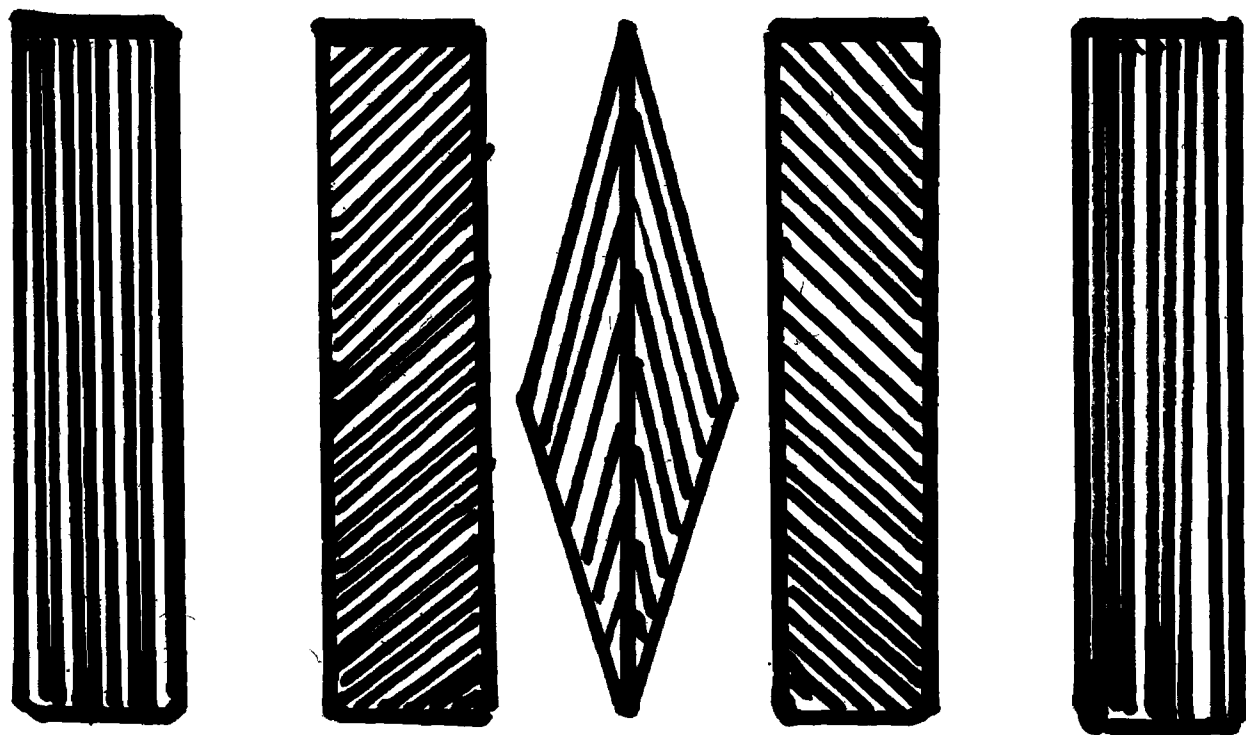




FLASH NO:1







THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic
survey of all matters of Public interest.

Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 1]

MONDAY 21-9-1942

[PRICE 0-1-0

MARKETING DEPARTMENT

The following are extracts from the report for May 1942 issued by the Marketing Department in Mysore:—

Information regarding marking the date of grading on shells of eggs was collected and furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Delhi

Monthly statements regarding eggs graded at Dodballapur during months of January and February 1942 were prepared and sent to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Delhi,

Information regarding the availability of Sago and Tapioca was collected and furnished to the Assistant Controller of Purchases, Madras.

Arrangement was being made for collection of samples of honey from different honey producing centres in the State to be sent to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, in connection with grading of honey.

Information regarding important markets for ghee, supply of casein, merchants dealing in meat extract, availability of castor, groundnut, neem, mustard oils, vegetable seeds, etc., was also being collected to be furnished to the Controller of Supplies, Madras.

DEVELOPMENTAL WORK

Eggs.—The egg grading station at the Poultry Co-operative Club, Dodballapur, continued to work satisfactorily. The total number of Desi and improved eggs graded during the month was 4,876 valued at Rs. 143-1-0 in the previous month. The progressive total of eggs graded during the calendar year was 82,988 valued at Rs. 504-15-0.

Ghee.—Two different samples of local ghee were collected and sent to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser for analysis in connection with establishing a Ghee Grading Station at Bangalore. To examine the suitability of "Agmark" specifications for grading local ghee, samples were collected from two important ghee producing centres for being analysed. The Director of Public Health was addressed in the matter to arrange for analysis of

ghee samples at a reduced rate as an inducement to grading of ghee.

Work in connection with the manufacture and supply of dehydrated potatoes to the Food Stuffs Directorate, Government of India, continued to show good progress.

The money value of the work turned out seems to be meagre in view of the grandiose name given to it. However there is much in a name, though Shakespeare airily says "What's in a name?" Ed.

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A. I. R. NEWS BULLETINS

Sir,—As one who listens in regularly to the news bulletins of A. I. R., I have to admit that their recent news bulletins are, to say the least, disappointing and unreliable. A.I.R. seems to have acquired of late a knack for giving "doctored news." With regard to the recent disturbances in the country following the arrest of the national leaders, the A. I. R. has been taking sides and has even indulged in cheap propaganda. Whenever some gentleman in some corner of India issues a statement condemning the Congress and holding it responsible for the acts of hooliganism, the A. I. R. thinks it important enough to be broadcast. But what about the statements of many leaders and parties supporting the Congress claim and condemning the repressive policy of the Government? Probably the A. I. R. thinks they are not worthy of being broadcast. When most of the commercial firms and associations of Bengal met recently and passed a unanimous resolution supporting the Congress demand for freedom and requesting the Government to release all the political leaders, it never found a place in the A. I. R. news, and yet when half a dozen self-interested merchants met and attributed all the acts of violence to the Congress and called upon the Congress to call off the civil disobedience movement (which in truth it was not allowed even to launch) it was promptly included in the news. All comments, which supported the recent Bombay resolution of the All-India Muslim League, were widely broadcast by the A. I. R. But the statements of many important members of the Muslim League itself showing the other side of the picture condemning the League resolution as most ill-advised and unfortunate at such a critical period never saw the light of day. The A. I. R. never said a word about them. If the A. I. R. is to enjoy the confidence of the public and really believes in serving them it must give them the correct news and not distorted versions of it.

A LISTENER

The A. I. R. is becoming more and more boring, when it is not ridiculous, and seems content to remain so.

Ed.

"SCORCHED EARTH" IN FAR EAST

GOVERNMENT URGED TO PAY FOR LOSSES
LONDON.

A request that the Government should pay for "the scorched earth policy" in the Far East is made by the Far Eastern agricultural, banking, commercial, industrial, mining and general trading associations in a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, the Colonial Secretary, Lord Cranborne and the Secretary of State for Burma, Mr. Amery.

The letter suggests that the Government should assume responsibility for all such losses not recoverable under insurance schemes and guarantee the solvency of any Government insurance scheme.

The Association does not seem to be aware that its claim is tantamount to a "punitive tax" on the Government. The Indian punitive taxes, of which we have heard so much recently, exempt at least the Moslems and Scheduled classes. But the claim made above covers the whole British Government! We suppose we are really living in a mad world!

Ed.

ELLEN'S SAVINGS

Distrusting all mankind, and banks in particular, Ellen kept her savings in her room.

But Cupid was too much for her at last and she agreed to marry the local butcher. She asked her mistress:

"What's the best way to put my money in the bank?"

"But I thought you didn't trust banks!" exclaimed her employer.

"No more I do, mum. But it'll be safer in the bank than in the house with a strange man about!"

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NEW DEFENCE RULES

PUBLIC UTILITY UNDERTAKINGS

RESTRICTIONS ON PUBLICATION OF NEWS

NEW DELHI.

Restrictions on the publication of information relating to public utility undertakings are imposed by a new Defence of India Rule, which lays down that

(1) No person carrying on any undertaking to which this rule applies shall publish, or permit to be published, copies of the accounts of that undertaking, or any report or other document relating to the operation of that undertaking.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall, unless the Central Government, by general or special order otherwise directs,

(a) relieve any such person from any obligation to furnish to Government or to any Government authority copies of any such accounts, report or document, or any other information;

(b) prevent such person from supplying copies of such accounts, report or document (1) to Government or to any Government or local authority, or to the auditors of the undertaking; (2) to such other persons as may be authorised in that behalf in writing by the Central Government.

Provided further that such accounts, reports and documents may be inspected at the office of the undertaking by any person who, but for this direction, would have been entitled to receive or inspect copies thereof and who shall have given to the undertaking notice in writing of his desire so to do not less than seven days previously.

Contravention of the rule is made punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

The rule applies to (1) all electricity supply undertakings; (2) all inland navigation, water transport, port, dock, harbour or pier undertakings whether or not carried on by Government or a local authority.

MUST NOT WITHDRAW

ROMMEL'S COMMAND TO TROOPS

CAIRO.

Instructions from the Commander Rommel to troops under his command that there should be "no withdrawals" are given in a document captured by British troops in the western desert after the recent Allied victory. The commander of the tenth Italian corps, General Benvenuto Gioda, in forwarding Field Marshal Rommel's instructions to his troops, points out in the document that the message "should be brought to the attention of everybody."

"NOT A STEP BACK"

MOSCOW RADIO'S CALL TO THE PEOPLE

LONDON.

"A base enemy is creeping towards the ancient Russian river Volga, towards the riches of the Caucasus. Our life or death depends on the outcome of the raging battles. Not a step back, stand to death. Such is the call of our nation. In your hands lies the fate of the Fatherland, the future of your family, the fate of your children. Russians have always beat Prussians. The military traditions of the Russian people live in the deeds of the Soviet fighters. May your hearts be filled with hatred for the foe. May you rejoice when you see the black blood of the enemy flowing in our rivers!"

RADIO FEVER

Since the last war scientists have been finding uses for fever. They believe that an increase in temperature is Nature's method of protecting a run-down and cold body, and have sometimes succeeded in curing disease by causing artificial fevers. Paralysis is one ailment that has yielded to such treatment!

But now they have discovered that the radio can increase not only temperature but blood pressure as well! Tests were made with a group of people at a distance of five metres from a short-wave broadcasting set, and in a short time they all had an appreciable rise in temperature.

As other methods of raising bodily temperature are more complicated, the radio may be used in future. But hundreds of tests are being made as all do not react in the same way.

HUSKY VITAMIN D.

For the last fifty years the manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate have been throwing away the husks of the cocoa bean. One day the research laboratories of Messrs. Cadbury's thought they would make an analytical test of this waste-product. To their surprise they discovered that the despised shell is full of Vitamin D—the sunshine vitamin.

No other vegetable product contains such Vit. D potency. A number of rats, previously deprived of Vit. D until they became rickety, were then fed with ground cocoa shell mixed with sugar and water. After ten days of this additional food all signs of rickets vanished.

The addition of two pounds of cocoa shell to the winter diet of dairy cows increased the Vitamin D content of butter made from their milk to the spring average. Here's another instance of waste producing wealth!

The Rationalist.

Monday 21-9-1942.

THIRD YEAR

How quickly time passes! Already we have ed through three years of a night-mare war. id the "Rationalist" has already passed rough two years of ascetic existence. Two ars ago it made entry into the world with ie words,

"What a time to start a paper! Paper arldy available and that at war price, ink rice gone up, machinery and type price ating, loose money scarcer than ever, ertainly this is not a time when a Don uixote could venture forth to rectify the world with a gladsome heart!

"But, a century of Progress has ended. All hat it had built up in the material, moral, and spiritual planes crumbled like sand-castles. The economic, social, and moral conditions of the world in the throes of death. The ark ages once again about to envelope the world. Twenty centuries of Christianity drowned overnight in a lava-flood let loose by a maniacal demon!

"The nations of Europe which had for 10 centuries lorded it over the rest of the world like a super-race of men, gasping for breath, almost gasping for life, in a blood bath. Geographical boundaries, moral distinctions, and spiritual values, all demolished, and man-kind left to wonder where all this will end!

"France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, all considered old as time, and impregnable as mountains, virgin monarchies, sun-clad empires, and Queens of the seas, trampled, widowed, and manacled!

"Britain, dominant, masterful, custodian of human liberties, arbiter of nations' destinies, staring wide-eyed at the bolt from the blue which is menacing all that it has lived for and gloried in!

"India, poor and patient, despised, and treated as Britain's char-woman, is for the time being, wooed, cajoled, flirted with, and bamboozled like an unwilling slave-maiden in an Arab harem. Civilized humanity as a whole is going through a cataclysm. And India, though not exactly in the vortex of things, is likely to be charred and sizzled by the conflagration raging elsewhere!"

God's dispensation still continues that state of things, and there is no sign of a break in the lowering clouds. But He has given strength to mankind to go through the travail without succumbing. The "Rationalist" too has been enabled to pass through the furnace, and to greet its readers, amidst changing seasons and vicissitudes of the paper and printing trade, amidst the clash of war, and the threats of emergent regulations, with automatic regularity on the due dates.

That it has not lived in vain is borne out by valued opinions volunteered by respectable readers printed alongside.

One reader from a distance even does us the honour to ask, "Would you have any objection if the article is translated and published in Hindi here?" And another observes, "I shall be glad if you will kindly send me six copies of the reprint of your articles, and also 2 copies of the issue containing your article on the Jaipur Dewanship".

We claim no merit for anything that has happened, or anything that we may have been able to achieve. Our object is to view small or big problems as to the bearing that they may have on the life and happiness of the public, and to expound our reactions with sobriety, dignity, and honesty, without malice, and with due regard to "the greatest good of the greatest number". For that purpose the "Rationalist" was founded. For having enabled it to fulfil the purpose in the past to some extent we thank God. We hope we shall be enabled to keep on the torol undimmed in the coming future, and meet the expectations of our readers as fully as may be humanly possible! And we tender them thanks for the support and encouragement they have so far given us!

“THE RATIONALIST”

SOME OPINIONS FROM READERS.

“Your Weekly has already made a mark in the journalistic world for its uniqueness both of style and opinions. I am finding your way of writing very interesting.”

“What I most admire in your paper is the magic touch of your keen-pointed pen at the end of the excerpts, discreetly selected and reproduced in your columns. It makes or mars all what goes before. With the slight touch of your fine pencil you can transform the entire painting set before you. I wish that your paper with expanded wings flew all over the world and made it rationalistic !”

“Your leader, “Malatma Gandhi and Sjt. Chariar,” in your latest issue somewhat startled me. But as it is trenchant it is outspoken. Every one who is rational should agree with you, but I am so lost in admiration that I am unable to say any thing more than that it is an extraordinary piece. Your pen, fine pointed and piercing, is mightier than a sword. It is now a double-edged sword!”

“I must congratulate you on your remarkable leader of the 15th inst. on the Paper Market, and the Mysore Paper Mills.”

“I have got bound the first volume of the “Rationalist”. I am getting the further issues also bound half-yearly. I very much liked your interpretation of the name “Raisman” (Sir Jeremy Raisman), in your issue of 30-3-42, and how you have brought the Pied Piper of Hamelin to the fore in your issue of 20-4-42. I am simply admiring the store of your knowledge, vast and varied. Even as to the extracts you give, they are worth preserving for future reference.”

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CHURCHILL'S OUT-BURST

LONDON. 10-9-42.

Mr. Churchill, speaking in the Commons to-day said, "The course of events in India has been improving and is on the whole reassuring. The broad principles of the declaration made by the British Government which formed the basis of the mission of the Lord Privy Seal, Sir Stafford Cripps, to India must be taken as representing the settled policy of the British Crown and Parliament. These principles stand in their full scope and integrity. No one can add to them and no one can take anything away.

"The good offices of Sir Stafford Cripps were rejected by the Indian Congress Party. This however does not end the matter. The Indian Congress Party does not represent all India (cheers). It does not represent the majority of the people of India (cheers). It does not even represent the Hindu masses (cheers). It is a political organisation built around a party machine and sustained by certain manufacturing and financial interests (cheers and laughter).

"Outside that Party and fundamentally opposed to it are 90 million Muslims in British India (here a member interjected "nonsense" and there were cries of "order") who have their rights of self-expression, 50 million depressed classes or untouchables as they are called, because they are supposed to defile their Hindu co-religionists by their presence or by their shadow, and 95 million subjects of the Princes of India with whom we are bound by treaty. In all there are 235 millions in these three large groupings alone out of 390 millions in all-India. This takes no account of the large elements among Hindus, Sikhs and Christians in British India who deplore the present policy of the Congress Party. It is necessary that these main facts should not be overlooked here or abroad because no appreciation of the Indian problem or of the relations between India and Britain is possible without a recognition of these basic data.

"The Congress Party has now abandoned the policy in many respects of non-violence which Mr. Gandhi has so long inculcated in theory and has come into the open as a revolutionary movement designed to paralyse communications by rail and telegraph and generally to promote disorder, looting of shops and sporadic attacks upon the Indian police accompanied from time to time by revolting atrocities—the whole having the intention or at any rate the effect of hampering the defence of India against the Japanese invader who stands on the frontiers of Assam and also upon the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal.

"It may well be that these activities by the Congress Party have been aided by Japanese fifth column work on a widely extended scale and with special direction to strategic points. It is noteworthy for instance that communications of the Indian forces defending Bengal on the Assam frontier have been specially attacked. In these circumstances the Viceroy and the Government of India, with the unanimous support of the Viceroy's Council, the great majority of which are Indian—patriotic and wise men—have felt it necessary to proclaim and suppress the central and provincial organs of this association which has become committed to hostile and criminal courses.

"Mr. Gandhi and other principal leaders have been interned under conditions of the highest comfort and consideration and will be kept out of harm's way until the troubles subside.

THE MARTIAL RACES OF INDIA

"It is fortunate, indeed, that the Congress party has no influence whatever with the martial races on whom the defence of India, apart from the British forces, largely depends. Many of these races are divided by unbridgeable religious gulfs from the Hindu Congress and would never consent to be ruled by them nor shall they ever be against their will so subjugated" (prolonged cheers). Mr. Churchill resumed: "There is no compulsory service in India but upwards of one million Indians have volunteered to serve the cause of the United Nations in this world struggle. The bravery of Indian troops has been distinguished in many theatres of war and it is satisfactory to note that in these last two months when the Congress has been measuring its strength against the Government of India over 140,000 new volunteers for the army have come forward in loyal allegiance to the King-Emperor, thus surpassing all records in order to defend their native land.

"So far as matters have gone up to the present they have revealed the impotence of the Congress Party either to seduce or even sway the army, to draw from their duty the enormous body of Indian officials or, still less, to stir the vast Indian masses.

"India is a continent almost as large and actually more populous than Europe and divided by racial and above all by religious differences far deeper than any that have separated the Europeans. The whole administration of the Government of 390 millions who live in India is carried on by Indians, there being under 600 British members of the Indian Civil Service. All public services are working. In five provinces including two of the greatest and comprising 110 million people, provincial Ministers responsible to their legislatures stand at their posts. In many places, both in town and country, the population has rallied to the

support of the civil power. The Congress conspiracy against communications is breaking down. Acts of pillage and arson are being repressed and punished with an incredibly small loss of life. Less than 500 persons have been killed over this mighty area of territory and population and it has only been necessary to move a few brigades of British troops here and there in support of the civil power. In most cases, rioters have been successfully dealt with by the Indian Police. I am sure the House would wish me to pay a tribute to the loyalty and steadfastness of the brave Indian Police as well as to the Indian official class generally, whose behaviour has been deserving of the highest praise.

INDIA GOVT'S ACTION APPROVED

"To sum up, the outstanding fact which has so far emerged from the violent action of the Congress Party has been its non-representative character and powerlessness to throw into confusion the normal peaceful life of India. It is the intention of Government to give all necessary support to the Viceroy and his executive in the firm but tempered measures by which they are protecting the life of the Indian communities and leaving the British and Indian armies free to defend the soil of India against the Japanese.

"I may add that large reinforcements have reached India and that the number of white soldiers now in that country, although very small, compared with its size and population, are larger than at any time in the British connection. I therefore feel entitled to report to the House that the situation in India at this moment gives no occasion for undue despondency or alarm."

Following this, the Prime Minister answered many questions.

We may admire Mr. Churchill as a dialectician winning applause and cheers. But we can only pity him as a statistician and logician as manifested in the above speech. The figures that he has quoted, and the reasoning that he has presented are what may be expected from a tub-thumping orator of Hyde Park, and not from a British Premier speaking in the solemnity of West-Minster Hall with the shades of Burke and Fox and Sheridan looking on! Unverified figures and ill-appraised facts, tutored by a self-interested communal place-man like Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, has presented the world with a performance which can do no good to any one in the long run. Some day when the war is over and he has passed out of the arena, Mr. Churchill will admit that this is the worst

speech he ever made in his long political career. So, instead of taking the trouble to condemn it, we might leave it to his intelligence and conscience to do so one day or other!

Ed.

PAYMENT OF WAR EXPENDITURE

TREND OF OPINION IN AMERICA

NEW YORK.

Eighty-two per cent of Americans think that Great Britain should pay for all or part of the Lease-Lend materials received from the United States, according to the latest survey prepared by the National Opinion Research Centre of Denver University. Seventy-nine per cent advocated payment by Russia and 64 per cent asked that China should pay.

Almost half of the representative class section of the public maintained that the Axis nations should be made to pay for the war "even if it breaks them". Instead of immediate peace after the cessation of hostilities, the majority favoured "a cooling off period" which 75 per cent suggested should last for a year or more.

A large majority approved active participation by the United States after the war in a world union of nations with Great Britain, Russia, China the Latin-American countries and France. Only a minority suggested participation of the Axis in the postwar union.

THE RUSSIAN SPIRIT

LONDON.

The Captain of a British trawler, which recently spent a month re-fitting in a North Russian Port, said upon his return: "I have not seen anything like the way those Russian dockers worked."

Only 25 miles behind the front line, and with three air raids daily, they repaired the damage to the British vessel caused by ice.

"If they could not finish a certain job," the captain declared, "they would keep at it until two or three o'clock in the morning. They would not eat until they had finished the job.

When the re-fit was finished, the British officer invited some Russians to a farewell party, but they declined, because they were too busy. "After the war," they said, "I shall be able to do it."

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for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic
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Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 2]

MONDAY 28-9-1942

[PRICE 0-1-0

CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE IN RECENT DISTURBANCES

The following details were given out in the Council of State last week.

Acts of sabotage were specially directed against the railways, telegraphs, telephones, post offices, police stations and other Government buildings. Casualties to railway staff were one killed and 21 injured, and to other personnel in accidents arising from the disturbances, 3 killed and 30 injured among Government servants or troops, and 2 killed and 23 injured among passengers. Great damage was done to railway engines, the permanent way and the rolling stock.

About 550 Post Offices had been attacked, of which 54 were completely burnt down and 200 seriously damaged. There had been about 3,500 instances of wire-cutting. About Rs. 1 lakh's worth of cash and stamps had been stolen from Post Offices, and numerous letter boxes were removed and destroyed. About 70 police stations and outposts and 140 other Government buildings were attacked the majority of which were burnt. Attacks were also made on many municipal buildings and private property. The total damage done to the railways, posts, and telegraphs alone, taking into account the loss of earnings, would be much over 1 crore.

The damage in the Nagpur district was estimated at Rs. 1,25,000 while in another case in the Central Provinces Rs. 3,50,000 were looted from a treasury. Rs. 1 lakh had since been recovered. In the United Provinces a private doctor's dispensary was sacked, with a loss of Rs. 10,000.

In Delhi the total damage to buildings was estimated at Rs. 8,16,601.

As a result of Police firing 390 people had been killed, and about 1,060 wounded. A large number of policemen were injured and 32 killed. 331 persons were killed and 149 wounded when British and Indian troops had to open fire. Eleven soldiers were killed and seven wounded.

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

The following expenditure on defence and supply was brought to account in the Government of India's books as chargeable to His Majesty's Government under a financial settlement.

1939-40 (actual). Rs. 4 crores; 1940-41 (actual) Rs. 53 crores; 1941-42 (revised estimate) Rs. 135 crores, and 1942-43 (budget) Rs. 387 crores. In addition His Majesty's Government had undertaken to supply to India without charge, a large quantity of aeroplanes, vehicles, guns and other equipment required in connection with the expansion of India's navy, air force and army. The total value of such free supplies already made or expected to be received by the end of 1942-43 was estimated at Rs. 60 crores, when the budget was framed.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN VIEW

Speaking in the Indian Legislative Assembly on the present situation,

Mr. Anthony (Anglo-Indian leader) said that he knew that the spirit of the people was not pro-Nazi but neither was it behind the Government's war effort. The figures of recruitment and munitions production might please the Government, but they did not show the real state of feeling in the country. Referring to recent statements by British Ministers, Mr. Anthony said that "India refused to tolerate patronising or rule by tin-gods." The policy of negation had created a sense of utter frustration in the country. Proceeding, the speaker said that Indians and the major political parties were not free from blame either. If they knew that the British policy was "divide and rule," they should have created unity amongst themselves to defeat the object of that policy. "Let the major elements in the national life of the country come together and resolve the deadlock. Let the majority community meet the demands of the minorities instead of holding out threats to them."

What do the Rich get from their Wealth?

ARE THE MILLIONAIRES HAPPY?

"One of the questions I am constantly asking myself is: What return people get from the many millions they some-times possess? I suppose nobody will believe me when I say that most of the millionaires—and I have known a lot of them—who have come within my circle, I find on close personal acquaintance, have not been much happier than people of moderate fortunes.

Of course, I still hold to my fundamental doctrine on the question, that I know few calamities of life that money does not alleviate and poverty does not aggravate. I get innumerable begging letters every week—the impression is so widespread that I am a man of great wealth, which, indeed, I am far from being; some of these letters move me terribly—especially when they come from old friends, and even more from old members of my own profession.

TWO CIGARS A DAY

I knew a millionaire once in California—he was Irish by race, as so many millionaires were, and are today—who had a whole corps of men and women around him, including a devoted wife and daughter, and the joint efforts of them all were mainly devoted to keeping him from two cigars a day down to one. But that iron will which had made him so serious a competitor in business, also made him omnipotent against even this big body-guard of men and women; he took his two cigars; he was ill for several days afterwards; but he went on taking them all the same.

GOLF AT NINETY

In those far off days a great American man of business was middle-aged and beginning to fail at fifty years of age. That state of things, I am glad to say, has ceased to exist. The best example of splendid robust old age to-day is Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, senior. J. D. Rockefeller still plays his daily game of golf, and he is ninety. His son, who was brought up amid all the temptations of boundless wealth, is hearty and healthy and generous. Edison, who has worked harder almost than any man of his time, turning night into day for months together when he had one big job on, is still whole and hearty. And among the splendid veterans I had in my mind some days ago was Edward L. Doheny; now he lies low and feeble under a terrible blow.

Mr. Doheny has been a friend of mine from twelve to fifteen years. He was born somewhere in Canada, and his parents were not rich. He was able, however, to get a good education though it finished at the early age of fourteen. He is a singular demonstration of a theory I have always

held with regard to education, and that is, that even a smatter of knowledge in anything may prove very useful in after life.

FORTUNE FROM PETROLEUM

The thing Doheny got only a smattering of was chemistry; and yet it was this primordial knowledge of chemistry that led straight on to his vast fortune. One day when he was in Los Angeles he saw a cart going along with a certain form of fuel. He suddenly remembered that he had read in his book on chemistry that where there was fuel of this type there also would be petroleum, and that discovery drove him into petroleum. I should add, lest the idea should occur to my readers, that his great position in the petroleum world did not come to him for many years afterwards, and after almost incredible perils and hardships.

One day it occurred to him to take up a geological map of Mexico—then only known for its more or less unsettled conditions under the dictatorship of Diaz. Doheny, surveying the map, divined that petroleum could be found in what was then a vast forest occupied by a few of the aborigines, and herds of wild animals. He worked in that forest for seven years before he was ever able to make a real dollar of profit. The petroleum was discovered; then the petroleum flowed in an ocean, and with the petroleum his vast fortune.

MALIGNANT PERSECUTION

And yet, here again, there came one of those vicissitudes that dog the steps even of the most successful of men. With a patriotic purpose he tried to get hold of a splendid piece of oil territory; for at that time America was athirst for oil, as there was a prospect of a big war from the menace which Americans find in the great ambitions of the Japanese Empire. But this land was in the hands of the Government, and, like most Government work, was being inefficiently done.

Mr. Doheny rushed into the breach, with the full prospect of supplying his Government with all the oil they would want, and at far cheaper prices than any Government work could promise. Then political and commercial rivalry got into the business, and Mr. Doheny had to undergo years of litigation and of malignant persecution. He came out of the contest triumphantly; nobody ever really believed that so honest a man could have anything to do with a crooked transaction. But politics obscures every struggle of this kind and this honest, hard-working man of genius had to go through years of agonized suspense and ferocious misrepresentation.

And now, just as all this had closed, there comes this dreadful calamity—the murder of his only son by an insane clerk for whom the good-natured boy had done everything; and Mr. Doheny's home is desolate.

LIFE TEETOTALLER

The ordinary man who sees in such wealth the opportunities of luxury and self-indulgence, is not the class to which Mr. Doheny belongs. He is a life teetotaler; he even went the length of refusing to put wine on the otherwise splendid tables he had for his friends in his beautiful houses. He lives almost as simply, so far as his own wants are concerned, as if he were a working miner. His joy was in his work, in superintending its course, and in bestowing his money on all enterprises for the relief of the poor. And this desolation is the end!

I return to the theme I put forth in my first sentence; what do the very rich get out of their wealth?

I met a millionaire banker the other day who was absorbed outside his hours of work in poetry, and he presented me with a beautiful volume of exquisite poetry in the French language. This was Baron Emile d'Erlanger. His brother, who is an equally wealthy man, is really interested not in money, but in music; and has written an opera of considerable merit. Talking with Sir Joseph Duveen, the great art dealer, during one of his trips to London I found that what he would like to have been was not the millionaire art dealer, but a successful politician and a great orator. The two Mond brothers are more interested in social work and in scientific discovery than in adding to their millions. On the whole, I am glad not to be a millionaire," says the Rt. Hon'ble T. P. O' Connor!

NATIONAL WAR FRONT IN MYSORE CITY

The Mysore City section of the above important organisation held its monthly meeting last week.

1. Proceedings of the Advisory Committee meeting held on 24th August 1942 were read and confirmed.

2. The following communications were read and recorded.

i. Letter from Development Secretary to Government to the Secretary, Exhibition Committee, Mysore, stating that no rent need be levied for the National War Front for occupying certain portions of the Exhibition Buildings.

ii. Letter from the Secretary, Exhibition Committee, Mysore, stating that the European Restaurant portion of the Exhibition Buildings will be made available to the National War Front after the Dussehra Festival.

iii. Letter from the State Organizing Secretary to B. S. Puttaswamy, Esq., B.A., B.L., informing him that he has been nominated as State Organizer for Enrolment and propaganda Section.

iv. Letter from the Head Master, Maharaja's High School, Mysore, informing about the work of National War Front in the school.

3. Proposals for arranging the National War Front Week were considered.

It was resolved that important District Organizers from other districts and some distinguished guests to Dasara may be requested to speak on several subjects concerning National War Front, and a series of lectures arranged during the week.

A Drama may also be arranged during the week if arrangement could be made.

Posters, charts, photogravures and literatures may be put up in a hall in this connection.

It was resolved that the Madras National war Front be requested to send some of their good posters and literature bearing on "Grow More Food" etc., for the purpose of exhibition.

4. The present situation was discussed.

It was resolved that meetings may be arranged in several localities of the city.

All efforts should be continued to persuade the students to return to schools and colleges.

THE CHAMUNDESWARI TALKIES

Mr. T. Yalakkappachar, proprietor of the above, invited a select public of Mysore on the 23rd inst. to a pleasant function to celebrate Ganesa Puja, and the 2nd Anniversary of the Installation of H. H. The Maharaja. There was music by Miss Chudamani, and Mr. K. Guruswami, B.A., who presided gave an exposition of the utility of loyalty to the Ruler, and of devotion to Sri Ganapathi. Scents and flowers, betel and sugar and cocoanuts were presented to the guests at the conclusion.

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NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

When we hear Sapru and Arthur Moore, and Savarkar and Jogendra Sing speak of "National Government" as the end of all our troubles, we are inclined to cry, "Fiddle-sticks!" Again, when we hear Sikandar Hyath Khan and Rajagopalachari and Shyam-prasad Mukerji speak of a "United Demand" to the British Government being irresistible, we are tempted to cry "Fiddle-sticks!"

Fiddle-stick is a nice, shiny, goodlooking instrument, and why the word is used by the English to designate something absurd and ridiculous, we do not know. However, not being of the mentality of our new-fangled Kannada scribblers, we shall not try to meddle with the current usage of the expression. Moreover, now that the language is threatened by foreign invaders, the propagandists of "Basic English," and by recalcitrant students simultaneously, we do not wish to molest it further by our vandalism.

"National Government" is a Government run by a nation's elected representatives, elected by the free vote of the adult populace. It is a Government which is run in the interests of the nation without outside interference. Laval's Government under Germany, the Quisling Government in Norway, the Wang Chung Wei Government in Manchukuo cannot be said to be national Governments. We are inclined to say that the South African Government, the Curtin Government, the Canadian Government, the DeValera Government are national Governments; because their legislatures have been formed on the basis of majority votes by primary electorates, and their Cabinets have been formed also on the basis of majority votes in the Legislatures. Whether it is Hertzog's or Smuts' party, Menzies' or Curtin's party, Cosgrave's or DeValera's party, the basis of its existence is a democratic majority. When that

majority ceases the Cabinet ceases. Can any Indian with even a distant understanding of the British mind expect that such a Cabinet will be established at the present juncture? When they have taken over the Government of Iraq from the Iraqis, and that of Madagaskar from the French, because their interests demanded them, will they leave things in India to a democratic national Government, and leave their safety to its tender mercies? When even in their own Ceylon the normal Government including the Crown Representative, has been placed under a military Commander, is it not foolish to expect that they will present the Government of India to a body of public representatives? Or granting that Roosevelt or Chiang,—or more absurd still—Stalin will intervene and effect the impossible, what could the National Ministers do when the military need overrides every normal administrative consideration? The Military Dictator, by whatever name you might call him, will be the arbiter of every thing, and the national ministers could only serve as Secretaries for the carrying out of his wishes. The National Government, to deserve its name, can only be of the type that Mahatma Gandhi envisaged. Any other kind, whatever the wisdom or the status of the person who pleads for it, be it Sir Sapru or Maharaja Holkar, would not deserve the name. To expect that the Gandhian type will be granted is as absurd as, shall we say, to expect that the Mysore Municipality will be allowed to have an Elected President!

And yet day in and day out we hear the parrot cry, "Establish National Government; you will have *manna* droppig from the skies! The Japanese will be dispersed, Germans retreat into their shell, and peace and happiness will reign on earth for all time!" We think it is a stupid claim, and we don't see the connection between the one thing and the other.

And turning to the claim of the Hero-Statesman of the Punjab, Sir Sikandar, that a United Demand by the principal Indian political parties will make it irresistible to the British Cabinet, we cannot help being

astonished at his lack of sagacity as a political observer. We could as well hold a meeting of the inmates of the Mysore Zoo, tamed as they are, the lion and tiger and wild boar, the elephant, water-horse and zebra, the peacock, ostrich and ourangotang, the camel, cheeta and the rattle-snake, and expect them to present a united demand for the dismissal of the feeder or the Superintendent, as put together five representatives from each of the warring Indian parties, each wanting a lion's share and a lion's share only, however illogical and unjust the claim be, and expect them to arrive at and present a United Demand to the British Premier. No such thing is possible this side of eternity!

To assume further that the lofty Mr. Winston Churchill will find the demand irresistible is no less absurd than the above. A man who has found even Hitler's *blitz-krieg* resistible, why will he find the Indian demand irresistible? If he had thought that possible, he would have hopped down to India when he hopped from London to Moscow, and Moscow to Egypt recently. That he never cared to do so shows that the Indian question is a minor element in his state-craft, and that its solution, so far as he is concerned, lies in what he cares to give, not in what Indians choose to demand!

For Indian politicians to think otherwise, to say otherwise, or to hope otherwise, is sheer misguided self-deceit! *Editor.*

SHORTHAND'S LONG LIFE

Two thousand years ago, Marcus Tullius Tiro wrote shorthand, and from records preserved it didn't look very different from the shorthand used today. Speeches made by members of the Roman Senate in the Forum were taken down in Tironian shorthand.

Timothy Bright, a Physician of St. Bartholomew's was, in 1588, the father of modern shorthand. His system had many copyists, amongst them Pepys, who wrote his famous Diary in his own system. In 1837 Isaac Pitman issued the first edition of what he originally called "Phonography." Germany, France, and the United States (the Gregg system, taught also in England) each have their own shorthand. The Sloan-Duployan, an adaptation of a French and an American system, is unique in that it can be adapted to any foreign language. A shorthand typewriter has lately been invented, so that any person can type in longhand from another's clear original shorthand notes!

GARRULITY AT THE WHITE HOUSE

The statement that Mr. Lloyd George had referred to President Calvin Coolidge as "garrulous"—a statement which Mr. George of course promptly contradicted—ought to cause immense joy in the United States. The taciturnity of Mr. Coolidge has already become legendary, and endless stories are told of it. Perhaps the best is that which describes how, Mrs. Coolidge being ill, he went to a Sunday morning service and on returning home was questioned about it.

"Did you have a good service, Cal?"

"Yes."

"Was there a large congregation, Cal?"

"Yes."

"Who preached, Cal? Was it the Reverend Macpherson?"

"Yes."

"Was it a good sermon, Cal?"

"Yes."

"What did the Reverend Macpherson preach about, Cal?"

"Murder."

"And what did he say about it, Cal?"

"He was agin it."

Mrs. Coolidge would have made a good lawyer, and President Coolidge a beautiful witness! And if Mr. Lloyd George, who is himself silent nowadays could call Coolidge garrulous, what would he call President Roosevelt whose almost daily announcements fill the press of the world? *Ed.*

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EUROPEANS AND THE DEADLOCK

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Some European Gentlemen of Calcutta writing to the press state,

"What is preventing the peaceful settlement of the present deadlock in India? Distrust, fear, love of power, loss of prestige and economic benefits—all would appear to be contributory causes, yet none of them so great that a solution could not be found. Surely there must be a few morally courageous and far seeing men amongst those at the head of affairs who could change the present chaotic state before it is too late? Whilst we deplore hooliganism with the resultant loss of life and property, we think that this is merely a symptom of the great and burning desire of all self-respecting Indians for a declaration of their right to rule themselves now. Repression and force may gradually subjugate the unruly elements as it has done in past years, but it will only result in a recrudescence backed by an ever increasing personal hatred. It is we who live and work in this country of our adoption who should be thankful for the co-operation, kindness and many indulgences which we are shown at every turn. These are the traits which are far more general than the opposite, and far too little appreciated by the European community. To all Indians we say you are not alone in your quest for freedom, nor is India the only country in which this quest is being made."

Horace Collins, D. S. Wells, and A. G. Gidley.

AMERICAN WAR INDUSTRY

MR. ROOSEVELT SURVEYS LEND-LEASE

WASHINGTON.

President Roosevelt, presenting his sixth quarterly Lend-Lease Report to the Congress said:

"The United States is producing only a little more than 50 per cent of its maximum war production. Compared with the available resources, Britain and Russia have produced more weapons than the United States, and they are continuing to produce to the limit despite the fact that Russia is a battlefield and Britain is an offensive base." At present, about 35 per cent of lend-lease exports are going to the United Kingdom, 35 per cent to Russia and 30 per cent to the Middle East, Australia and other areas. "Aid to China has been limited by the difficulty of transportation, but development of other means of transportation will relieve the situation. Not until we have reached the maximum can the United Nations march forward together to certain victory. Only by strengthening our Allies and combining their strength with ours can we surely win."

Showing that the Lend-Lease was not entirely a one way proposition, President Roosevelt's report said that in Britain, 250,000 British workers were engaged on construction work for the American Army in July alone, while British guns, camps, aircraft and military stores had been turned over to the American Expeditionary Force.

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HITLER'S MEIN KAMPF

A REVIEW BY UPTON SINCLAIR

It is called *Mein Kampf*, that is to say, *My Fight*, or if you wish to take it symbolically, *My Struggle*. But its author has no idea of taking it that way; his book is a declaration of implacable and unceasing war upon the world as at present organized and run. *Mein Hass* would have been a better title, or perhaps *Mein Hassen*, for Hitler has so many hates that if you read off a list of them it became a joke. The poor odd-jobs man, the artist *manque*, the dweller in flop-houses who craved ideas and read all sorts of stuff; it was jumbled up in his head, the true and the false hopelessly confused, but everything believed with a fury of passion that came close to the border line of insanity. Here is an indivisible combination of genius and crackpot!

The author had a dream of a tall, long-headed, long-limbed, vigorous man with blond hair and blue eyes, whom he called "the Aryan." This seems funny because Hitler himself is an average-sized dark man of the round-headed Alpine type. His dream Aryan doesn't exist in Europe; for the Germans, like all the other tribes, are mixed as thoroughly as a broth which has been stewing on a hot fire for a thousand years. Hitler has got his emotions out of Wagners' Siegfried mythology, plus a bit of Nietzsche, who had gone insane. This provides him with reasons for hating all the other varieties of mankind. He hated the yellow ones as a kind of evil gnomes; he hated the Russians, calling them sub-human; he hated the French because they were lewd and decadent; he hated the British because they ruled the seas and blockaded Germany; he hated the Americans because they believed in democracy. Most of all he reviled the Jews, obscene caricatures of human beings who had crept into Germany and corrupted her heart and brain, and had got so much of her property away from her, and filled so large a share of the professions, crowding out the noble blond Aryans.

The Jews must be driven from the Fatherland, and ultimately from the world. The Jews were the international bankers who had a strangle hold upon the poor; the Jews were Marxist revolutionists who wanted to destroy all Aryan institutions. That they could be both these things at the same time didn't surprise Adolf because he himself could believe and be all sorts of opposite and incompatible things. He loathed the Marxists because they laughed at his Aryan myth and all others. He hated the people with money because he had never had any. He hated the Department stores because they took the trade away from the little merchants, his kind of people. He hated the Catholics because they were internationalists and not German; he hated the Protestants because they taught the Christian ideals of brotherhood and mercy instead of the noble Aryan ideals of racial supremacy and world domination!

Because he was a patriot in spite of being cracked, the prison authorities permitted him to keep a light until midnight, and there he sat, pouring out such venom as should have caused the pen to curl up and the paper to burst into flames. From April Fools' Day to a week before Christmas he spouted, and then he had a book, and one of his friends, a Catholic priest, straightened out the sentences and made what sense he could of them. Honestly trying to read the book, one cannot help exclaiming, "My God, what would the world be like if this fellow should break loose!"

He has broken loose, and we are seeing what the world would be like! Ed.

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[PRICE 0-1-0

INDIAN CASUALTIES IN THE WAR

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

NEW DELHI.

The total number of Indian army casualties in all theatres of war was as follows

Killed 2,096, wounded 3,521 and prisoners of war 84,833, total of all casualties, 90,450.

These figures were given in the Council of State recently by the hon Mr. Ogilvie, Secretary for the Defence Department. He stated that the figures for prisoners of war include only those about whom official information has been received from the enemy, missing represent those about whom no official report has been received

The following is an analysis of the casualties which was laid on the table of the house

Egypt killed 605, wounded 2,275, missing 12,158, prisoners 2,475.

Sudan and Eritrea killed 606, wounded 3,943, missing 7, prisoners 1.

Palestine and Syria killed 81, wounded 282, missing 0, prisoners 0

Iraq and Iran killed 50, wounded 89, missing 5, prisoners 0.

Somaliland killed 9, wounded 28, missing 0, prisoners 0.

France and U K killed 9, wounded 8, missing 0, prisoners 327.

Burma killed 417, wounded 1,173, missing 3,327, prisoner 1.

At sea killed 4, wounded 1, missing 0, prisoners 118.

Malaya killed 208, wounded 721, missing about 70,000, prisoners 16; and

Hong Kong killed 203, wounded 1, missing about 107, prisoners 0.

Total 90,450.

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Mysore's Contribution to War Over 3 Million Rupees

H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund	10,00,000	Amenities for Officers and men of the 1st Battalion of the Mysore Infantry	
H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. for Naval purposes	6,50,000	serving overseas	6,026
The Minister for Aircraft Production in London	5,00,000	St. John Ambulance Fund, New Delhi	4
Lord Mayor's Fund, London	1,13,333	Royal Navy War Purposes Fund	5,200
The Hellenic War Fund, Greece	1,000	The Duke of Gloucester Fund	27
Silver Thimble Fund, Sea War Library Services etc.	340	Towards Purchase of 3 field Ambulances presented to the Indian Troops overseas in the name of Mysore City	11,420
Silver Thimble Fund (by Her Highness the Dowager Maharani)	150	Amenities to recruits of the 1st Battalion of the Mysore Infantry	4,000
The Women's Auxiliary Committee, for supply of comforts to troops	2,600	King George's Fund for Sailors	9,013
The Chancellor of the Exchequer, London	1,00,000	Royal Naval Benevolent Fund	5,000
The Minister for Aircraft Production in London	2,33,731	Amenities to soldiers serving in the Middle East	10,000
The Lord Mayor's Fund, London	1,02,740	For providing musical instruments to the troops in Iraq	1,000
H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund	2,910	For providing tobacco for troops in the Middle East	1,000
Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi	3,855	Amenities to Indian Soldiers serving overseas (through the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund)	15,000
The Polish War Relief Fund	1,176	Towards purchase of ambulances (through the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund)	7,500
The Finnish Relief Fund	1,486	Towards amenities for the Q. V. O. Madras Sappers & Miners, Bangalore	2,500
Truth O. A. for those engaged in Anti Sub Campaign	100	Amenities for the No. 1 G. Tpt. Co., of the Mysore Infantry	1,000
The Women's Auxiliary Committee	28,211	Relief of wounded and sick Indian soldiers at the front	27
The British Red Cross Fund, London	501	Russian Relief (through the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund)	5,000
The Turkish Earthquake Relief Fund	136	Amenities to recruits of the Mysore State Troops	2,500
The China War Relief Fund	20	Relief of Air Raid victims in Burma	10,000
The Indian Comforts Fund, London	7,938	Relief of Air Raid victims in Singapore	5,000
The Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Fund	77	Propaganda and other expenses	25,215
The Wings of Victory Fund	66	The Madras War Fund (Remittance by the Planters of the Kadur District)	1,484
The St. Dunston's Fund	530	Amenities to the Mysore Lancers	1,037
The Madras War Plane Fund	2,557	H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, towards the cost of an ambulance in the name of the Kolar District for use of the Indian Troops	3,275
The Sea War Library Service	20	The Evacuee Relief Committee, Bangalore City	5,000
The International Red Cross Fund	10	Remittance by the K.G.F. Mining Board direct	1,48,730
The Y. M. C. A. Fund	3	By Balance	92,444
The Silver Thimble Fund	2,472		
Gifts to Mysore Troops serving overseas	1,000		
Christmas gifts to troops overseas	120		
Relief of Air Raid Victims in Malaya	1,936		
Amenities to Mysore State Troops	1,015		
Towards purchase of field ambulance in the name of Chitaldrug district (through the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund)	3,275		
Comforts to Indian Prisoners (through H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund)	20		
Christmas presents to Mysore Troops serving abroad	8,009		
The Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund	8,089		
		Total Rs.	<u>3,182,189</u>

SOME JAPANESE PROVERBS

- It is difficult to be strong and not rash.
- A journey of a thousand miles begins with one step.
- Who can speak well can lie well.
- Too much courtesy is discourtesy.
- He that steals gold is put in prison; he that steals land is made a king!
- Better be proficient in one art than a smatterer in a hundred.
- Cold tea and cold rice may be endured, but not cold looks and words.
- Borrowed cat catches no mice.
- Brothers quarrel like thieves inside a house, but outside their swords leap out in each other's defence.
- A fog cannot be dispelled with a fan.
- A man's character depends upon whether his friends are good or bad.
- One good word can warm three winter months.
- The frog that has not seen the sea thinks the well a fine stretch of water.
- When you buy a vase cheap look for the flaw; when a man offers favours look for the motive.
- The sparrow flying behind the hawk thinks the hawk is fleeing.
- When all praised the peacock's tail, the birds cried "Look at his legs, and what a voice!"
- When the cat mourns for the mouse, you need not take her too seriously.
- Man learns little from victory, but much from defeat!

LESS OF BOMBAST WANTED

NEW YORK.

"We are still losing the war. It will take all we have got to win. What are we going to do about it?" with these words, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Ralph Bard, addressed the International Convention of the Industrial Union of Shipbuilding Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organisations.

"We go around saying: 'We can't lose the war,' but we may as well admit that, every time one of us says that, we think of it as pure rhetoric—part of the old pep talk.

"How about for a change just saying that we are losing the war and realising that we damn well mean it. Such realism would remind us that not since the Civil War has this nation been called upon to suffer greatly.

"It might drive us to the realisation that morale is the spiritual capacity of the people to endure pain and suffering, and not a campaign of bill posters and band concerts. It might free us of the calmness with which we read of the ordeals of the Russian Army. If we would but understand its dynamic implications, we have a standard around which we could rally—a standard of democratic idealism which means tolerance, humility, sacrifice and understanding of the meaning of human dignity. But we put it away and took instead, bill boards which proclaimed us the strongest, the greatest, the most superlative people that ever put in two and got out five!"

The complacent illusory theory that "we are bound to win, because treasure and time are on our side," was attacked also by Mr. Robert A. Lovett, U.S. Assistant Secretary for War. "People who can believe such nonsense are welcome to their treasure and time," he said, "I would rather have Russia on our side." REUTER,

"THE RATIONALIST."

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The Manager,

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Chamraja Road, Mysore.

The Rationalist.

Monday 5-10-1942.

ABOVE THE LAW

A report from Rumania states :

" Marshal Antonescu has become the only law-creating authority in Rumania.

All constitutional law has been abolished for the time being. All legislative power is concentrated in Marshal Antonescu's hands under a decree issued recently signed by the entire Government. The decree states.

'Rumania of to-day has no constitution, and accordingly the power of the Court of Appeal as the supreme guardian of the constitution has become meaningless. The 1936 constitution is a reflection of the regime that was overthrown. The present Government, therefore, has empowered the Marshal to create general constitutional laws. At the same time the law creator is above the law!'

It is a strange piece of news! Is there any one on earth who can be above the Law? What is Law? If any one can be above it, why should any one be below it?

Law is a set of Rules intended to prevent any one in a State from committing acts prejudicial to the interests of other people. From the King down to the aimless vagabond every one is prone to commit such acts, and should be liable to be punished for the same, whether he be an ordinary rate-paying citizen, or a person who is placed in power. Indeed the punishment has been so implacable that in the past the wisest and saintliest of men have been punished, however wrongly it may be in the opinion of mankind subsequently.

Jesus Christ was judged and crucified. Socrates was given the milder choice of poison. Galileo was burnt at the stake. Mary, Queen of Scots, was sent to the gallows. Charles I of England, Louis the sixteenth of France, despite their Divine Right and anointed Kingship, were sentenced to death for offences against the people. The great Czar of all the Russias was shot with the whole of his family for his

own and his ancestors' oppression. A man like Warren Hastings, the most august of Indian Viceroys, had to face trial for alleged misdemeanours in his high office. Edward VIII, King of England and Emperor of India, was dispossessed for a breach of Law. And Deladier and Gamelin, men of status in no way inferior to Antonescu, were put on trial for failure to safe-guard public interests. Even the Kaiser was demanded to be brought to trial after the last War for breach of international peace.

Even in the stormy days of the French Revolution Danton and Marat, who judged and passed sentences of death on the French Aristocracy in cart-loads, were themselves meted similar punishment.

Thus mankind have rightly held throughout the ages that no person is too high to be brought to trial if he has acted in defiance of public law, and to the detriment of public welfare. Therefore the power given to Marshal Antonescu to create law, and as law creator, to be above the law, strikes one as a thing absurd in the extreme. No one man is wise enough, and far-sighted enough to create laws for the life of a whole people. Ignorance and self-interest will prevail, and cause misery and unhappiness to untold sections of society.

And if Antonescu of Rumania can be placed above the law, why not Petain and Laval of France, or Churchill of England, Roosevelt of America, or Mussolini, Hitler, and Stalin, or Chiang Kai Shek? We doubt even if the Mikado, sacred, unseen, untouched, is placed above the law. In India itself, crowned royalty, held almost in religious esteem, have been made to pay the penalty for aberrations of conduct. The Maharajas of Nabha, of Pudukotah, of Indore, have been treated like any one of their subjects. Today the Maharaja of Rewa is practically under trial before his equals for one thing or other. In this State itself a Ruler was set aside for acts alleged to be prejudicial to public interest.

Indeed it is the Hindu conception that even Divinities are not immune from the inexorability of the Law of punishment.

ama, who is said to try men after death, is said to have a crushing weight hanging by a chain above his throne of office, ready to fall and pound him at the slightest error in dispensing the law!

The maker of law will only tend to be right when he knows that he would be as much subject to it as any one else. We recall the story of two young men who were to divide a property, and quarrelled thereon as each one wanted a higher share. They then went to an elder, who after some thought advised, 'Let A divide the property into two portions in whichever way he likes. And then let B select whichever portion he likes.' A would certainly have divided the property unequally if there were no risk of B being free to choose the bigger portion.

The law-maker who is not subject to the law turns out a despot, like Attila and Tamoor Lane and Jengis Khan, or Nero and Caligula. A nation could have no worse plague than them. The sufferings that they inflict drive people to revolutions, as was

done in France, Russia, and even in England. The law-maker who is above the law rouses the people to oppose the law.

It is therefore necessary that the Law-maker should himself abide by the law, and also enforce it on the people with strict Justice. If he defies it himself, or if he by weakness or good-nature fails to enforce it on the populace, there is an end of orderly progress, or even ordinary existence.

To both do the words of Pallas addressed to Paris in Tennyson's poem apply:

"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, and
self-control,

These three alone lead life to sovereign
power,

Yet not for power, (power of herself
Would come uncalled for), but to live by law,
Acting the law we live by without fear;
And because right is right, to follow right
Were wisdom in scorn of consequence!"

Editor.

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Growth of Towns in Hyderabad



The drift of rural populations to the urban areas in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions is not as great as is commonly supposed. This fact is strikingly brought out in a memorandum issued by the Census Commissioner for Hyderabad on the population of the urban areas, according to the Census taken last year. Urbanisation in these Dominions, as in India, he says, is not so rapid and spectacular as in Western countries. Since 1891 the urban population increased from 9.2 per cent. of the total to 13.6 per cent in 1941. Nevertheless, the urban population registered an increase of slightly over 30 per cent. in the past decade, the figure for 1941 being 2,194,000 as against 1,616,981 in 1931.

NEW TOWNS

There has, however, been no corresponding increase in the total number of towns and cities in the State which, according to the latest Census, are 138 in number as against 133 in 1931. Actually, 25 old towns were deleted from the list and 30 new ones added. The Census Commissioner says in this connection, 'Judging by the previous rate of growth, I had anticipated 31 new places to qualify as towns. Thus, to the 1931 Census list of towns, 31 places were provisionally added and notified. The normal population of these 31 places was calculated on the basis of the 1931 (1940 F.) Census, which was one-night census and included the floating population, whereas the enumeration operations of the present Census extended over a month and were confined to the resident population. It was decided that a place, in addition to its urban characteristics, can only be classed as a town provided it is inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons. Accordingly, when the final determinations were obtained, as many as 25 old towns were deleted from the list, and of the

provisionally added 31 new places, 9 did not come up to expectations and their place was taken by others. In short 25 towns were deleted from the list of 1931 and 30 new ones were added, the result being a net increase of five towns or a total of 138 towns including four cities. The number of cities remained the same as at the previous Census, namely four: Hyderabad (739,159), Warangal (92,803), Gulbarga (53,551), and Aurangabad, (50,924)."

JALNA'S LEAD

Jalna leads the towns in the Dominions with a population of 38,036, followed by Nanded (36,636), Raichur (34,972), and Nizamabad (32,741). Three other towns with fairly large populations are Latur (24,985), Parbhani (21,683), and Bidar (20,514). Of the remaining 127 towns, 27 have populations ranging between ten and twenty thousand and the other hundred between five and ten thousand.

GROWING TOWNS

The populations of some of the towns have registered exceptional increases over the figures for 1931. For instance, among the places which have been classified as towns in the latest Census are Bellampalli in Adilabad district, the population of which has risen by 286.1 per cent., Shabad in Atrai-i-Balda, where the population has gone up by 176.6 per cent., Tavargarh in Raichur district which has registered a 150.8 per cent. increase and Kolapur in Mahbubnagar district where the population has increased by 76.9 per cent. Among the old towns where the population has taken big strides in the past decade are Bodhan by 175.9 per cent., Curmatkal by 94.6 per cent., Ahmadpur by 93.4 per cent., Nizamabad by 74.1 per cent., and Karimnagar by 59.9 per cent.

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REVOLUTION IN ROAD-MAKING MACADAMISING

Few men offered a practical way of improving the mud-traps that were English roads before John Loudan Macadam, the centenary of whose death road makers and users the world over recently commemorated.

Next to Thomas Telford, Britain's first professed road engineer and bridge builder, he ranks as the father of the modern road. Curiously, both men were born 1756 and died within two years of one another. When only fourteen, Macadam migrated to America. Early during the War of Independence he was appointed an agent for prizes. It was his chance of a fortune. He seized it.

Back to Scotland he sailed, his cabin loaded with gold. Almost his first act on landing was to purchase an estate in his native Ayrshire, and he adopted road research as his hobby.

Within sixteen years, these voluntary investigations carried him over 30,000 miles into every corner of Britain. Meantime he propounded the theory destined to make his name a household word. Why not, said Macadam, use chipped stone instead of large round stone for surface work; it will bind together of its own accord without need for clay, dirt or chalk — the binding materials then in vogue.

REBEL OF THE ROADS

The very suggestion of altering the ancient method of road construction appeared insane to many. But undaunted, Macadam laid down at his own expense in Sauthrie a road surfaced with chipped angular stones. Very soon even the scoffers had to admit its greater resiliency and durability compared with existing roads. Besides, it cut the heavy constructional costs inevitable with the old type of surfacing. Many turnpike trusts in these closing years of the eighteenth century, regularly disbursed £100 a mile per annum to keep their rut-ridden roads open to coach traffic. Exorbitant tolls were demanded to meet these charges.

But Macadam, his private fortune sunk in his road crusade, refused to allow poverty to thwart him. He laughed, too, at his satirical enemies, especially the poet Southey, who accused him of "quackdamizing" our highways.

Then in 1816 he secured the appointment of surveyor general of roads to the Bristol Turnpike Trust, a post he filled so ably that by 1820 he had become a salaried member of thirty-four other road trusts. Meantime the Government, influenced by a far-sighted fellow Scot Sir John Sinclair, voted him a grant of £10,000.

DOGGED TO THE END

Thus began the transformation of Britain's ill-framed highways. Progress was rapid. To Macadam's genius may be attributed the record breaking coach speeds of the eighteen thirteenth, bringing Manchester and Liverpool within a day's journey of London. Road-minded to the last, this dogged old Scot dropped dead on the track in November, 1836 while surveying a new macadamized highway at Moffat!

Although the rapid expansion of railways after 1840 put thousands of roads out of service, Macadam's principles were not wasted; they grew to greater glory with the arrival of motor transport. In 1931 for instance when the Ministry of Transport took its traffic census, 2,586 out of the 4,955 roads selected for observation had "tar-macadam" surfaces.

To-day Britain owns 180,000 miles of public roads their repair and upkeep costs £50,000,000 a year; an additional £50,000 is spent on road research. Had Macadam never lived, this huge expense would be immeasurably greater!

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WHY FOOLSCAP?

Do you know why paper of a certain size is called foolscap? When Charles I needed money he granted certain monopolies. One of these was for the manufacture of paper, it yielded a handsome revenue. At that time all the English paper bore a watermark of the Royal Arms. But when Cromwell came to power every step was taken to remove the stamp of royalty. In place of the Royal Arms, the watermark was of a "Fool's cap and bells." This in turn was removed when the Rump Parliament was prorogued, but paper of a certain size, as supplied to Parliament, retained the name of foolscap—and the name has come down to us!

THE END OF A SENTENCE

When a memorandum passed round a certain Government department, one young pedant scribbled a postscript drawing attention to the fact that the sentence ended with a preposition, which caused the original writer to circulate another memorandum complaining that the anonymous postscript was 'offensive impertinence, up with which I will not put!'

OLD AND NEW GIRLS

After listening to the usual damaging comparison between the girls of to-day and the girls of years ago, pert Miss Teenage remarked, "Well, if they were all so darned innocent, how did they know when to blush?"—*Christian Science Monitor.*

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SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT CHEQUES

LAW ON ENDORSEMENT AND CROSSINGS

Cheques are familiar documents to most of us. They represent a wonderfully convenient—sometimes, it seems, almost a too convenient—means of parting with money, and for many of us this is their principal function.

A cheque is an unconditional order in writing to a banker to pay on demand a certain sum (1) to a specified person, or to such a person or his order, or (2) to bearer, i.e., to the person who has possession of the cheque. A cheque payable to a specified person is payable to him or his order. A cheque payable to a specified person or bearer is treated as a bearer cheque, and an "order" cheque when endorsed "in blank" (no person being mentioned in the endorsement) becomes a bearer cheque. A cheque payable to "self or order" requires to be endorsed by the person who draws it, but not one drawn to "self or bearer."

Words on the cheque addressed to the payee and not to the banker—e.g., a direction to sign a receipt on the back which will be treated as an endorsement—do not prevent the document being "unconditional."

Cheques may be anti-dated or post-dated, or they may be dated on a Sunday just as validly as on a week-day. Care should be taken to make the signature correspond exactly with that given to the bank as a "specimen" of the signature which will be used.

DUTY TO BANKER

A person who draws a cheque owes a duty to his banker. If he neglects reasonable precautions against forgery or alteration he may have to make good the banker's loss. In one case a clerk brought in a petty cash cheque for signature by a partner, who was just going home. It bore the figure of £2, but no sum in writing. The clerk after getting it signed turned it into a cheque for £120 and obtained payment. It was held to have been drawn in a manner which facilitated fraud and that there had therefore been a breach of duty to the bank.

An order cheque requires endorsement. The endorsement should generally correspond exactly with the drawing of the cheque. If a cheque is drawn in favour of "John Brown" it should not be endorsed "J. Brown." But the first endorsement should reasonably identify the payee. If a cheque is drawn in favour of "Mrs. John Smith" she should endorse it, not using her usual signature, "Alice Smith," nor "Mrs. John Smith," but signing, "Alice Smith, wife of John Smith." If a cheque meant for John Smith is drawn in favour of "John Smythe" the payee should endorse it "John Smythe," but he can add his true name if he likes.

CROSSED CHEQUES

"Crossing cheques is a partial mystery to many people. A crossing is equivalent to a direction to the bank not to pay to anyone but a banker. A banker may pay a crossed cheque across the counter if he knows that the person presenting it is the true owner, but he does so at his own risk—and very rarely does so.

Two lines across the cheque with or without the words "and Company" or "and Co." constitute a "general" crossing. Two lines with the name of a specified bank constitute a "special" crossing to that bank to which alone the money can be paid.

The effect of the words "not negotiable" is often not quite understood. If these words are added to the crossing this does not mean that the cheque may not be "transferred" to someone else—it may pass from person to person quite freely. It remains "transferable" but is no longer "negotiable," so that a person taking it gets no better right or title to it than the person giving it to him had. The words protect the drawer (or any subsequent holder who adds them) against dishonesty, etc., when, for instance, he is transmitting the cheque to another person. It seems the words are useless unless combined with one of the "crossings."

A banker who has sufficient funds of the drawer in his hands to meet a cheque must pay it unless he is excused by the previous death of the drawer or by payment being countermanded, etc. If he fails to pay the cheque, the banker may have to pay his customer substantial damages—especially if the customer is a trader—without proof of any actual damage having been suffered. The smaller the cheque the greater may be the damages. Of course there must be sufficient funds at the particular branch to cover the whole of the cheque, for a banker is not bound to pay a part of a cheque nor need he take into consideration a credit balance at another branch of the same bank.

REFUSING PAYMENT

When a customer wishes to countermand payment of a cheque drawn by him he should do so in the clearest possible terms. A banker is not bound to act on an unconfirmed cable or telegram, as it is a serious matter to stop payment of a cheque. The banker should make proper inquiries in such a case if he has no confirmation.

When a cheque is refused payment by a banker some sort of reason is usually marked on the cheque. If there is anything irregular about the form, such answers as "Writing and figures differ," or "Requires confirmation" seem innocuous. "Refer to drawer" is perhaps a little stronger, but "N/A" ("No account") where such answer is unjustified may involve the banker in a serious action for defamation, for it is naturally about the worst marking a cheque can bear, as it suggests fraud and not mere carelessness.

A creditor is not bound to accept payment by cheque as such a document is not "legal tender." If he does so, however, the debt is "suspended" and he cannot take proceedings for recovering it until the cheque is presented, but if on presentation the cheque is dishonoured, the remedy revives. Notice of dishonour should be given promptly to the drawer of the cheque. A receipt given for an amount paid by cheque generally bears the words "Received by cheque."

If a cheque is lost in the post the loss (if any) will fall on the debtor unless he can establish an express or implied request that the post shall be used for transmission, in which case the loss will fall on the creditor. The mere fact that during a long course of business cheques have been sent by post and duly acknowledged will not amount to proof of an implied request to send them by post. If a cheque is lost altogether or destroyed a fresh one must be handed over on a proper indemnity being given.

An infant (i.e., a person under age) may be a customer of a bank and draw cheques, but he will be very fortunate if he obtains an overdraft, as an infant is not liable for money lent. The relationship of a banker and his customer is usually only that of lender and borrower, or borrower and lender, according to the state of the account; and an infant will seldom find himself a borrower!

CORRUPTION IN DEFENCE SERVICES

Five years' penal servitude and "to be cashiered" was the sentence passed by a recent court-martial on Lieut N. B. Gifford, I.A.O.C., Inspection Staff, Delhi Fort for accepting bribes from contractors. says a press communique.

An N.C.O., Sgt D. W. Latham, tent-pole section, Delhi Fort Inspectorate, received a sentence of five years penal servitude, and was discharged with ignominy for a similar offence.

Convicted of stealing government petrol, Trooper H. Simmonds, Dragoon Guards, and Sgt C. Bardsley, Dragoon Guards were each sentenced to six months detention, as were two chaukidars employed in a Supply Depot.

These convictions are among those secured by the special staff deputed by the Government of India combat corruption in the Defence and Supply services.

The communique gives the names of a number of Indians who have also been convicted and sentenced in connexion with offers of bribes.

The Munitions scandal in which Sir Thomas Holland was a party after the last war is still green in many people's memory. So if the India Government have appointed a staff to check corruption in the supply staff now, we think it a step in the right direction. Ed.

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The Rationalist.

Monday 12-10-1942.

PROFITEERING

The last war made us familiar with the expression "War Bugs" indicating persons who used underhand methods to get rich when humanity at large was disrupting. And to-day we see in big cities and small towns persons engaged in selling goods using the most nefarious methods in order to squeeze the utmost out of the poor buyers. And Defence Laws, agitation in the Press, and public clamour seem powerless to control the evil.

From the millionaire mill-owner to the petty kerosine oil hawker, from the mass manufacturer to the woman who brings a head-load of fire-wood or green grass, every one has increased his prices from 50 to 500 per cent. And increased prices have been accompanied by short measures, and lower quality. Whether it is a Merchants' Association, or titled philanthropist, or a big semi-Government concern, there is a general attempt to deny, deceive, and impoverish the purchaser.

This increase in prices has made necessary an increase in wages in general. And since the rise in wages has not been proportionate to the rise in prices, corruption has become rampant, from the high dignitaries who are occasionally discovered and prosecuted, to the wagon-clerk in the railways who manoeuvres the supply of wagons for a substantial consideration, and the police checker at the frontier who has to wink at the passage of illicit goods.

The increased earnings and increased expenditure might make the optimistic economist declare that the "standard of living has improved!" But the increased greed, increased demand, decreased supply, and increased charges and wages, have all worked one upon the other, and produced a state in

which the condition of the poorer classes both in cities and villages is bordering on panic!

How did this situation arise? The Defence needs and the requirements of the Allied armies have involved the Government in a huge expenditure, and multiplied the demand for available goods many times. While the normal income of the India Government was Rs. 120 crores, and its military expenditure Rs. 55 crores, its present expenditure has become Rs. 700 crores. It is not earned money, and is neither gold, or silver, or brass, or even copper, but all paper of poor quality, but it is still money! With that money it pays a vastly increased army, and largely increased salaries, and also pays any price in the market to get quickly the things required for the army here as well as in the front. And since the agricultural goods are limited, and the industrial goods have not increased sufficiently for the needs of the military as well as civilian population, the producers of the goods have sought to shoot up their prices for both the Government and the general public. This tendency has been checked in England and America by laws against war profiteers, and by snatching away the excess profit in the shape of taxes.

But in India, while the Army fiat demands vast supplies, and the bright Controllers with vast orders and corresponding patronage in their hands go out to the market and commandeer the supplies, present as well as prospective, of course by tendering generous prices, there is no drastic control over profiteering, nor denial of the enjoyment of the excess profit to the profiteer. When the State competes with the private purchaser under such terms, the private purchaser is done for!

The increased prices of manufactured goods have resulted in increased prices for raw materials, and increased wages for the staff; increased wages have resulted in increased prices for retail goods, and in every one needing and wanting to make more money, in order to meet the increased and increasing cost of living. This has given rise to strikes and demands for higher wages, to corruption, to cornering and illicit dealings and "black

market", and to a general discontent which is gathering in volume daily.

What may be the remedy? The Directorate of Munitions and Commissariat should demand only such things and in such quantities as are justly needed by the army, and not in quantities that would be extravagant, purchased and preserved at extravagant cost, to be ultimately flung back on the market after the war so as to cause thorough dislocation. The Controllers of Supplies should place orders with economy and circumspection, so as not to cause havoc to the home front, for after all wars are waged as much for the safety of the nation at home as for the convenience of the army abroad. The Directorates of Civil supplies should mobilise supplies and transport, and discipline the distribution by restricting the scope for cornering and profiteering.

And above all, the merchants, big and small, should realise that if greed and ambition for power in Hitler are reprehensible, greed and ambition for riches in them are equally reprehensible. The money that they make by causing suffering to the public is blood money. To cheat the Government, to cheat the public, to corrupt the official personnel, and amass wealth, is callous, wicked, and shameful. They deserve to be hated and despised, and their ill-gotten wealth will not remain long with them. Besides, the public mind is suffering already under a double strain, the strain of the war, and the political strain. To add the further strain of want and famine to it is to make them desparate, and force them to take law into their own hands. Looting and arson have already raised their head in some places, and unless the merchants become more honest, public spirited and generous, grave times will lie a head. Properties will vanish, and even lives become endangered. We trust they will heed the warning in time, and try to make their own lives honourable, and the lives of the public at large bearable!

Editor.

"THE RATIONALIST"

Says an esteemed reader:

"Your volume 3 has started excellently well. I am tempted to write something about the "Fiddle-stick," and something else of which I am inspired by your excellent leader of Monday, September 28, not overlooking the meeting of inmates of the "Mysore Zoo." The leader is very instructive, realistically humourous, or humourously realistic, and true to facts and circumstances. You have the unsurpassed skill of a great General in wielding your admirable pen, and it is an inspiration to me to read your leaders week by week."

QUEST FOR A CONSCIENCE

There was a young man of military age in the studio; he was due to be called up in the near future. "I don't know what to do about it," he said. "Of course, I could always plead conscientious objections, but I haven't got a conscience. It would be a denial of everything we've stood for if I said I had a conscience."

"No, Tom," they said to comfort him. "We know you have'n't a conscience."

"But then," said the perplexed young man, "if I hav'n't got a conscience, why in God's name should I mind so much saying that I have?"

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WHO ARE PUBLIC SERVANTS?

BENARES.

Tens of thousands of members of the municipal boards and other local self-governing bodies as well as of the Central and Provincial Legislatures who stand to be assessed to punitive collective fines imposed by the various provincial Governments as a sequel to the political disturbances into which the country is plunged, would be able to lay claim to exemption from payment of the fines as they would be entitled to be considered 'public servants', according to the recent decision of Mr. Justice Yorke of the Allahabad High Court, in the appeal, Crown versus Allah Bux and others, municipal commissioners of Moradabad.

The appellants, four municipal commissioners, among other things, were charged (and convicted, and conviction maintained in appeal) under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, with having accepted as members of the municipal board, a gratification other than legal remuneration as a motive or reward for favouring one Ahmad Ullah, in the exercise of their official functions as members of the municipal board.

Counsel for the defence argued that a member of the municipal board was not a 'public servant' and therefore a charge under section 161 I.P.C. was not sustainable. In His Lordship's opinion, however, a member of a municipal board was a public servant consistent with the illustration to section 21 of the Indian penal Code, "inasmuch as he took part in levying rates and taxes for secular common purposes" of the town of whose municipal board he was a member. The mere fact that the point had never been discussed and decided was not a point which had a weight against this view. His Lordship continued, "In my judgment there is no inconsistency between the illustration to section 21 I.P.C. and the 10th description of public servant in that section. The clear instruction of the legislature was to include municipal commissioners within the scope of the term 'public servant' and that illustration has never been questioned."

Speculation has already begun among municipal commissioners and lawyers in Benares about the exposition of the status of members of the local governing bodies as decided by Mr. Justice Yorke in relation to their assessability for punitive fines in connection with the present disturbances as also anent communal trouble. It is also held that the consideration would be extendable to members of the district boards, notified area committees, corporations and of the central and provincial legislature who take part "in levying rates and taxes for regular common purposes."

CALCUTTA EUROPEANS' DEMAND

CALCUTTA.

A Resolution urging the British Government to announce its readiness to transfer full powers to a National Government and provide immediate facilities for its formation was passed at a meeting of Europeans in Calcutta, Mr. Arthur Moore presiding.

Discussing the practicability of the formation of a real National War Government in India, which will include representatives of both the Muslim League and the Congress, Mr. Arthur Moore says, in the course of a statement, that he is "forced to the conclusion that the root of India's mistrust of Britain's promises for the future lies in the distrustful attitude towards Indians of those directing the British policy at present and that the essential obstacle to coalition is the British Government's failure hitherto to say that Indians want such National Government as the Australian and Canadian Governments enjoy. This they can do without any constitutional overhaul by merely operating the Emergency Legislation passed by parliament for India in June 1940. The emergency contemplated there has all too evidently arisen. Had Sir Stafford Cripps been empowered to offer such a transfer he would have succeeded. Success is still to be had, but the sands are running out!"

A. P. I.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We acknowledge with thanks 2 pictures of Sri Srinivasa and Sri Alamelumanga Thayar of Tirupathi in pocket-size multi-colour print from the Srinivas Electric Press, Mysore. The pictures are a good reproduction and are priced $\frac{1}{2}$ anna each, so as to be within the means of the innumerable devotees to whom the God of Tirupathi is the inspiration, solace, and strength. Ed.

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HITLER'S SURVEY OF THE WAR

The following are extracts from Herr Hitler's recent Berlin speech reported by Reuter:

"I regret I am unable to come to you more often. It is now a year since I last spoke to you from this platform. I cannot speak every week; what I have to say is being said by our soldiers.

"We believe we have to beat our enemies until final victory is won. They believe that an expedition lasting nine hours is an encouraging symptom for a victorious nation. If they believe this we can hardly compare our modest victories with theirs!

"What have we to offer? In the past few months—for there are only few months in which one can reasonably wage war in Russia—if we could cross the Don, thrust to the Volga, attack Stalingrad—and it will be taken, you can be sure—that then is nothing. If we get possession of 55 to 60 per cent. of Russia's iron reserves, if we secure oil-wells, that also is nothing!

"The British believe they have destroyed more U-boats than the Germans ever possessed. They say the turn-about and the second front is coming. We have not taken heed; we have not turned about; we have advanced. This does not mean we have not made preparations for a second front. We must prepare everywhere.

"In the winter of 1941-42, the German army and people were protected by Destiny. Worse cannot come this winter. We overcome difficulties and a bad time to reorganise our forces and prepare for a further offensive. I think we can be satisfied with the three years of war which lie behind us. We took risks when risks were required. We were cautious when we had the time to be cautious or when we thought caution was necessary. But we have also taken great risks when great risks alone could save us!

"Our programme for the last year was as follows: Firstly, in all circumstances to hold what is necessary to hold. We let our enemies run up against our positions as long as they wanted and as long as they could. We could wait and we did wait to see who could be the first to get tired. Secondly, we were determined to attack wherever an attack was necessary. Our aim was clear annihilation of the right arm of the conspiracy between the plutocrats and Bolshevism.

"Our first aim was to safeguard our dominant position in the black Sea. The battle for Kerch and Sebastopol did that. Next we had to eliminate a pocket on the Volkhov front, and then came the great task of preparing a penetration to the Don. Meanwhile, the enemy launched an attack on Kharkov, but after three battles we ourselves went over to a large-scale offensive. We had three objectives: to take away the last great Russian wheat territory, the last district of taking coal

and to approach and paralyse and at least cut off the oil district. Our offensive then went on to Russia's great transport artery, the Volga—and Stalingrad. Rest assured, once there, none will ever get us out!

Our further aim is organisation of all this vast area. The enormous transport system which had been completely destroyed is now mostly running again. Behind the front agriculture must be reorganised. The first modest results of this work we have already been able to present to the German people. Thousands of factories and mills had to be repaired and rebuilt. Coal mines are steadily increasing their output, and we shall establish our own industries in the east. There are even districts whose people are fighting at our side.

"Elsewhere we are creating gigantic conditions for the organisation of Europe on a war footing. We have expanded our alliances with our oldest ally, Italy. Enemy hopes of splitting us are sheer lunacy. We have settled with German Communism once and for all.

"Since I last spoke to you Japan has entered the war and has taken Hong Kong, Singapore, Java and Sumatra. They have waged gigantic naval battles. This is, in fact, a world-wide coalition—not of have-nots alone, but all those who fight for decency and honour. Our U-boat successes in co-operation with the *Luftwaffe* have been increasing every month."

"The enemy say they have thought out new means of defence, but German brains also have been working. We are always up-to-date with our arms. We are not only continuing to make weapons, we are always making new weapons.

"Apart from the second front, the enemy has another means of carrying out war—the bombing of civilian population. The man who invented the bombing war now declares it will increase in violence in the future. The hour will come when we shall reply!

The German Reich will never capitulate. Let our enemies wage war as long as they please. National-Socialist Germany, together with her Allies, will come out of this war with glory and victory!

Reuter.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0-2-0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0-2-0
3. Problem of Wealth 0-2-0
4. గ్రామీణ ఉద్యమము 0-1-0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0-1-0
6. Winston Churchill 0-4-0

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[VOL. 3 No. 5]

MONDAY 19-10-1942

[PRICE 0-1-0]

AXIS CONTROL OF MATERIALS

LORD HALIFAX'S FEARS OF ALLIES' OPTIMISM

PITTSBURGH.

Condemnation of "too much easy optimism" over control of raw materials and the statement that while the Allies have best technicians "time will certainly not be on our side if we think we can settle down to a nice long comfortable war for four or five years ahead" were uttered by Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, speaking recently at the celebration of the forty-fifth anniversary of the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Lord Halifax cited the grave adverse position on control of raw materials as a warning to reconsider the conviction of the Allies that time is necessarily on the side of the United Nations.

"If we do that, one of these days we will have a rude awakening. There has been far too much easy optimism over control of raw materials. The United Nations were so accustomed to the idea that they commanded the world's resources that very few people realise how adversely the position has changed since 1939 and especially since the entry of Japan into the war. We lost to the Japanese the oilfields of the East Indies and Burma. We lost to Germany the Rumanian, Galician and some of the Russian oilfields, while others are gravely threatened. In 1939 the Axis Powers had no rubber apart from their accumulated stocks and synthetic product. To-day they have 91% of the world's supply. They had 25% of bauxite. They now have 66%. They had 7% of the world's iron ore. They now have 44%. They had 5% of tin ore. They now have 74%. They had 10% of manganese ore. They now have 25%. They had 8% of the lead ore then. Now have 21%. They had 6% of the world's flax. They now have 36%. These are bad figures. To some extent they are offset by our control of most of the material which the enemy has not got and by the lead we still retain in such commodities as nickel, so important for steel making, in which Canada produces 90% of the world's supply."

"HOME"

"What is it that has the divine power to make the meanest habitation "home"? Why can roof and walls,—themselves no more than mere shelter for animal comfort, become a sacred place? What is it can endear such place to the heart, ennoble it to the soul, can elevate it into the symbol of all that is best in life, something to live for, joy in, and, if need be, to die for? Palace or Cottage, mansion or hut, what is it that can make them "home"?

Jeffery Fernal.

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(Continued from Page 5)

merely the police and the military. Before the police and the military, and behind them, there should be a wise head, kind heart, and sound judgment.

But it would not be correct for Government to hold that whatever the public do is wrong, and whatever they themselves do is right.

For instance, the Representative Assembly is the most important political body of the State. Having taken scores of its members into custody under preventive detention, should there be no reference or explanation of it in the opening Address? And when such persons are let out to take part in a tuppenny Merchants' Association election or election in a second-rate body like the University Senate, and when even the Indian Government allowed its prisoners to attend a Congress Committee Meeting, should not the Assembly detainees have been allowed to attend its Session? We are not concerned in the matter at all. We mention it to show that even Government can commit an error and act illogically.

We point another. "The output of gold and silver in the mines in 1941-42 was 301,137,772 ounces valued at Rs. 3,78,40,113" Will some Government statistician who has put those figures into the Dewan's lips, prove those figures? Is 30 crores of ounces of Gold available for 3½ crores of rupees, or at 8 ozz. per rupee? If so we would recommend to Government to borrow that amount and get possession of that Gold forthwith!

Well, that is enough for the time being. We hope we have not bored our readers.

Editor.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. ಗಾಯತ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾಯಣ 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0
6. Winston Churchill 0—4—0

THE "KALYAN"

We have the pleasure of welcoming one more of the sumptuous volumes with which the Editors of the noble monthly of Gorakhpur, the "Kalyan", have been enriching Hindi literature annually. Some months ago we had the opportunity of expressing appreciation of their previous Annual, "Bhagavatanka."

The present volume is "Mahabharatanka." But Mahabharata, the hugest of the world's literatures is not to be confined within the span of one volume, however big. Therefore the Editors have given here only seven of the 18 parvas, Adi, Sabha, Vana, Virata, Udyoga, Bhishma, and Drona, in the course of 940 pages. The story is given in easy Hindi prose, illustrated profusely in pen and ink as well as fine multi-colour prints. It is a careful, thoughtful, elaborate, and delightful production for which the Editors and Management deserve the best thanks of the Hindu public. We extend to them our heartiest congratulations!

Ed.

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A cyclone of energy and ideas who won't have a clock in his office so that he can't see how late he's working; who frequently forgets to stop for lunch; who decorates his walls with pictures painted by unemployed artists commissioned by his State Department; who put 4,000,000 unemployed back to work in four months, and so restored their dignity and self-respect.

He is Mr. Harry Lloyd Hopkins, ex-Secretary of Commerce, who recently flew to Britain as President Roosevelt's personal representative No. 1.

His mission was to advise his chief on Britain's war effort. Mr. Hopkins has been a personal friend of Mr. Roosevelt for ten years. He has lived at the White House as "one of the family," and is regarded as the President's own nominee for the Presidency if F. D. R stepped down.

Spare, long-faced, keen-eyed, he might be a university professor with a sense of humour, and doesn't look his fifty years. A fluent talker, he is too restless to keep still for long—flings a leg or arm over his chair, keeps moving in every sense of the word, for he has a quick mind, a lively charm. He has been married twice. His real hobby is work. Even his enemies admit that he is—incorruptible; and he has no "side".

Son of a leather merchant of Sioux City, he plunged into social work in New York and made such a job of it that Mr. Roosevelt, as Governor of the city, picked him out to administer emergency relief at a time when there were twelve million needing it, and later to organize Federal schemes of employment.

He hated the "dole" system, thought it degraded the spirit of men and women to be given money for doing nothing. He had £ 60,000,000 a year to spend, at the peak it rose to something like £ 25,000,000 a month. Very well. He would provide work—useful work. He had faith in human nature, and put the individual before the machine.

"We are going to take charge of the victims of civilization," he said. "They are the first charge on our national honour." Again: "Isn't it better to give an out-of-work violinist a job in a Government orchestra than to make him work with a pick and shovel?"

DOESN'T LIKE THE DOLE

State orchestras might not make money, but why not send them to the towns and villages needing entertainment? If there was no concert hall they could play in the open air. The State would be the impresario, since commercial enterprise had failed to provide satisfactory recreation for the people. But the people, naturally, would pay, because they didn't patronise free entertainment.

Mr. Hopkins as head of the Works Progress Administration, set to work on vast schemes for public works, which included orchestras, golf courses, fields, schools, playgrounds, swimming pools, roads, river drainage, afforestation, battle-ships!

He commissioned artists to paint pictures which were paid for by the State; authors to write up the history of various localities. He founded and financed the Federal Theatre for unemployed actors, actresses, stage-hands, designers, and put new life into United States drama. Always he tried to find the individual the work he could do best. He was the champion of the working man in the widest sense.

When he visited Britain in 1934 to study our "dole" system—and heartily reject it—he told Mr. A. J. Cummings; "We have put scores of thousands back on the land and more than 600,000 on works of capital improvement. We have 40,000 teachers giving adult education. We have made a greater advance in literacy in the past twelve months than in the preceding twenty years. In every conceivable way we are using the skill and knowledge of our unemployed population.

"We hate having to pry into the family affairs of millions of self-respecting people—and they are self-respecting. We dislike doles. We dislike depending on charity. We loathe the prospect of soul-demoralization in precious human material. We regard this work as a necessary evil.

"The future must be secured for both work and leisure. I look forward to the time when no man will work more than thirty hours a week, and when one of the major tasks of the State will be to organize leisure."

He was once asked: "Don't you ever get any leisure?"

"I am too busy trying to make leisure to take it," he replied.

FAITH IN THE WORKER

He has no wish to dictate the public's taste. "If people want musical comedies they should have them," he said. "I would even sponsor touring circuses."

One of his jobs was to get Big Business to trust Government policy. The Government, he told business men, believed firmly in free enterprise. Government spending was carried out to aid business when, as a result of depression, it was no longer self-nourishing. There should be no general rise in taxes. Such taxes as were found to be a deterrent to business expansion should be replaced by others less harmful. He persuaded employers to provide every possible kind of productive work, even at sacrifice to themselves.

"All men like to work for money received," was the root of his faith, on which he based everything he did. "Give them money for doing nothing and you ruin them as citizens."

Two years ago Mr. Roosevelt made him Secretary of Commerce, which post he resigned through ill-health. For six years he helped to organize the New Deal. Now he has become Uncle Sam's eagle eye on Britain, watching its fight for the world's liberties, telling his chief how America can render most help in this titanic struggle against Nazi tyranny!

The Rationalist.

Monday 19-10-1942.

THE DEWAN'S ADDRESS

The Dewan, from all accounts, is a constitutional Dewan, not seeking to fix his imprint on every thing in the administration, leaving the dignitaries of State to discharge their responsibilities according to their abilities and conscience, and interfering only in essentials if necessary. That being so his Address to the Fourth Session of the Representative Assembly giving a survey of Government's activities need not be construed as a record of his personal achievements, but as the sum of work turned out by the body of persons who constitute the Government, whose head and spokesman it is his privilege to be. Therefore what merit one may find in the tale he has told should bring credit to himself alongside of his colleagues, and what measures may be open to criticism would have to be accounted against those individually concerned in them.

The Address inevitably opens with a reference to the war, and the consequent stationing of army units in parts of the State, and the arrangements for improving friendly relations between the military and the neighbouring rural folk. A plan to strengthen the State's Defence Force is referred to, but there is no mention of the truth or otherwise of the report that the Palace Troops have been taken over to the State budget.

The Civic Guard, A.R.P. and "Grow more food" campaigns are mentioned. 1,24,000 acres have been newly granted for cultivation, and improved varieties of paddy sown in 60,000 acres. 40,000 tons of rice have been secured for import, export of ragi has been limited, and efforts made to secure quotas of wheat and dhal.

The address states, "Uniform prices for the sale of sugar have been fixed for the whole State. The existing stocks are being conserved and distributed equitably among all

the Districts." This is on paper. How little the public are getting the benefit of it doesn't even need enquiring. With regard to the price, a prosperous official of the Company had the hardihood to assert in an open meeting in Mysore that the Company would suffer loss if forced to sell at Re. 0-8-6 a viss. This was just before making a 100% profit and declaring 20% on shares! As to the regulation of supplies, it is still at sixes and sevens. Profiteering is raging, thanks to very respectable lace-turbaned merchants.

The case of kerosine oil is no better. No doubt the price is fixed; but the measure given is too short. The agents of course are vaunted philanthropists!

The advance of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Director of civil supplies, and Rs. 50,000 to each of the Deputy Commissioners to stock food-grains is a commendable measure.

The Statement that "supervision of dealers in essential commodities should, however, be vigilant, and cases of cornering and profiteering be severely dealt with," deserves to be stressed, and requires to be issued as a general direction to the officers concerned all over the State.

The Address mentions satisfaction at the agriculturist getting a high price after long years. The high price for his goods would be of benefit to him if the prices of his own requirements remained low. But when he has to shell out all his gains in order to secure his bare needs, the high price is of no real benefit.

The grant of the dearness allowance to the extent of 19 lakhs of rupees is a generous measure for which we have no doubt Government employees are thankful.

The retrocession of Yaswantpur-Harihar railway line jurisdiction by the India Government is a belated measure. It is after all temporary. However we suppose we ought to be delighted that it is timed simultaneously with the announcement of the cessation of British extra-territoriality in China.

The foundation of the National War Front is then referred to. It is absurd for any one to assume that the purpose of the National War Front is to rouse the people to defend Britain

against the Japanese. The movement in fact is for rousing and training the people to defend their State, their township, their hearths and homes, against invasion, to encourage bravery, patriotism, and joint action for self-protection.

The Dewan refers at some length to the recent disturbances in the State and outside by both adults and students. We can understand the feelings of the Head of the administration at this strange and abnormal phenomenon. Being good-natured and just he should feel chagrin and resentment at being put to such a trial. Speaking without bias either way, without being dazzled by official pomp or dazed by popular clamour, viewing the happenings as from a cloistered seclusion, we acknowledge that Government have in the main conducted themselves with considerable forbearance, endurance, and patience. It will be to their credit if they continue to maintain that sobriety.

But the trend of the Dewan's observations in this connection would indicate that his sensibilities were being hurt and getting impatient. That would hardly be sound. If one starts condemning we wonder where one could stop. Are not the biggest and greatest in the world acting madly to day? Is any one even among the highest speaking sanely or acting logically? When salaried statesmen in the international world are acting like blind bullies, should we wonder that our innocent young and old get poisoned by the prevailing atmosphere and become mad, unreasonable, and illogical? To nurse them back into sanity requires wise thinking and deft handling. In the long run that is a better way. Otherwise it is like taking a patient to the hospital in order to cure, and killing him! It is a bad horseman who tries to cure a restive horse by flogging it! The people, no less than the Government, are affected by "the background of the international situation." They must get out of it as best they can with mutual regard.

With regard to students the Dewan repeats the oft-spoken gibe which we have heard long at parents. It is easy for parents who have secured safe berths for their children to throw blame for the students' strikes on

the heads of parents. We wonder whether Government have ever made clear where Government responsibility over children ceases, and where parental responsibility steps in. What rights nowadays has the modern State, which drags out boys and girls of 14 or 16 and mothers of even 50, left to the parents or husbands? No parent wants to see his children idling or going to dogs.

As to the remarks about teachers, the bulk of them are but plodders struggling for some livelihood under galling subordination. How can they inspire or attract students? The high ones, the Professors, are of course lost in their own conceit; their contact with students is light as the summer wind; their purpose is to get fresher means of supplemental income. What sentiment of respect can they inspire either?

Normally the Mysore student is like that small evacuee who was hurrying to school; he was late on the way and kept saying, "Please, God, don't let me be late." At that moment he stumbled and fell. He picked himself up slowly and muttered, "All right, God, You needn't push me!"

But the international situation is buffeting the students now like the African sirocco! They have to be saved by wise means, and not by reckless dominance.

"Mistaken ideas of patriotism," have no doubt to be avoided. But not patriotism itself, be it in students or adults or labourers. Roosevelt is appealing to American workers' patriotism to put out their best war effort. Bevin is doing the same for English workmen. Indian labourers too should have the urge of patriotism in their efforts, and not act as mere self-seeking live machines!

We have unwittingly said more than we ever intended to say on this painful and difficult subject. All through it has been our aim not to say or do anything which would goad a thoughtless public or a rigid Government to excesses.

We heartily concur in the view that Government should maintain law and order, with all the resources at their command. But our point is that the resources should not be

(Continued on page 2)

THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT

AS IT IS WORKED IN MADRAS

When a fleet of enemy men-of-war and transports were in the Bay last April, the Government, and the people of Madras had to think quickly. Owing to pardonable unpreparedness, they thought separately, and the effects of the process were too variegated for universal satisfaction.

More than six months have passed, the South-West-Monsoon is over; the Japanese are still in Burma and the Andamans; and people's thought naturally turn to a possible repetition of the threat that once caused such confusion and distress, and wonder what has been done in the meantime to meet such an eventuality.

'A very great deal' is the correct answer to such a question. The likelihood of enemy invasion, or even spasmodic raids, may be remote, but their possibility is obvious, and the public will like to be assured that Civil, Military and National War Front authorities have co-ordinated relevant ideas into a general plan, to be readily applicable to circumstances which we may reasonably hope will not arise, but which are patently still on the tapis.

"STAY PUT" SLOGAN

There are two main factors to be considered. The first is Public Order, and the second is Military Efficiency, and the latter is largely dependent on the former. The National War Front has for some time past been inculcating the doctrine of "Stay Put" into the Districts of the Presidency, and so this article may not come amiss to the citizens of Madras itself, for, despite the implications of the details which follow, "Stay Put" is a wholesome slogan for any man, as many a sufferer from the aimless, comfortless and useless migrations that took place in April will agree.

From the general point of view an unauthorised and ill-considered evacuation may mean the total dislocation of normal existence—factories stop, supplies stop, the war-machine hampered, the whole war-effort hazarded. More personally, our sense of duty demands that every man who is ordinarily of use to the community (and only the too young, too old or those whose escort is positively necessary for his womenfolk, can escape this sense of duty) should stay at his work. Self-interest alone should tell people that where services and supplies are kept working, where shops and customers remain, where there are A.R.P. protection, medical attention and police security to look to, they must be better off than as homeless, unprotected and hungry stragglers on strange railway stations, or in over-crowded mofussil villages. In short, business—an interest in life—what you will—does on, if the citizen stays put.

MILITARY EFFICIENCY

The other consideration—Military Efficiency—may be less obvious, but it is even more important. Recently there has been a partial demonstration of the military resources now available for our defence, or rather for the destruction of the enemy. But the average man has little idea of the amount of space and freedom from obstruction which a large army requires for its efficiency, and we have a very large army indeed within campaigning reach of Madras. It should be taken as axiomatic that the army must have first and unhampered claim on all communications, railways, roads, bridges, telegraph lines and so on. They cannot afford to allow the least congestion of these communications by civilians: there simply cannot be swarms of jalkas, bullock carts, pack animals, of samans on handcarts to hamper their speed when moving to a battle front. How to defeat the armed forces of the enemy by the power of their own arms is, and must be, the army's sole consideration, and to this end, even if the Japanese never come, the army must be kept fit for their coming. So, in the daily exercise of their duties, as alone on frequent large-scale military manoeuvres, the normal life and conveniences of the civilians they are here to protect, must rightly take second place. That is why the military authorities whole-heartedly support the 'Stay Put' slogan.

Is this a counsel of perfection? Will the nerve of the people of Madras be so steady under stress that civilian and military activities alike can hope to remain unhandicapped? Let doubters then suppose that a couple of air raids start a panic, and that more than the expected efflux of women and children and aged and infirm feel prompted suddenly and simultaneously to look for more secure resting places. They may also suppose that public opinion will, with familiar vehemence, demand to know "what Government have done about it?" Now although the facts were published, many have forgotten that certainly two months before the enemy last arrived in the Bay, Government had constructed large temporary camps with food and other supplies, water, medical and sanitary arrangements at half a dozen places within 24 hours' march or so of Madras. 3,60,000 people—that was the number for whom rice and vegetables, shelter and water for a week was ready then. So, though the sites of those camps and the duration of stay allowed in them may have been altered since, it can reasonably be assumed that after six months breathing space "evacuation" arrangements are now better rather than worse.

"SHELTER AT EVERY TWENTY MILES"

The facts are that in a certain western direction (the precise road will, of course receive timely publication) the timid wayfarer will find rest and

halter every 20 miles. But he will find no trains! —all vehicles are bespoke for essential traffic plus military requirements—and he will have to travel by a route which will not interfere with military dispositions. Moreover, he will have to travel light for, except possibly for a short distance on one road, there will be no bullock carts or trucks or any wheeled traffic (except automobiles which can speedily be cleared from any given strip of country). Finally, those who choose to hike, will hike for a long way, for the camps will not entertain for more than one night. Inconvenient? Yes, *mais c'est la guerre*—and it is hard to see how a Government which has undertaken to tell the public of Madras if, when, and how they must go, can be expected to do more for those who go before they need.

MEANING OF "TOTAL WAR"

Let us sum up then. (i) If trouble comes and we repeat that there is quite a good chance of its *not coming*—duty, common sense, Government's wishes, and the Army's efficiency point to every man who is of use to his friend, his office, his service or his community, *staying put!* (ii) If rumour and panic should gain the upper hand, and the feeble-spirited decide to make a journey, Government have made provision for them. (iii) If the worst comes to the worst and this ancient city has to be evacuated (which may the Gods forbid!) Government's dispositions are equally ready. (iv) In this time of war,

all these circumstances are subject to the requirements of the Army. If people behave sensibly, the army will not interfere with the adequate civil arrangements for the security of the ordinary man, but they will insist on not being cramped and hampered in the field of action, and every regulation relating to communications should be as faithfully adhered to by the layman as it will be rigorously enforced by the soldier. We are at War—every one of us in this City and Province. This War is a total War, and what we have written is merely something of what total War means!

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MONDAY 26—10—1942

[PRICE 0—1—0

WORLD'S GREATEST NEWS PAPER

The New York Times has been declared the world's greatest newspaper by the United States and Canadian Editors on a poll taken by the School of Journalism, Wisconsin University. What is the world's greatest paper? This was the questionnaire; 315 editors and publishers voted. For its comprehensive news service, features, technical make up, etc., the *New York Times*, it was declared, was unrivalled. In addition to the army of well informed and veteran correspondents in all the principal centres of the world, this

American paper was served by more than ten News Agencies. The votes were as follows. *New York Times*: 79 per cent, *London Times*: 3 per cent, *Manchester Guardian*: 3 per cent; *Chicago Tribune*: 2½ per cent! A rider to the questionnaire asked about the favourite columnist. The votes were as follows: Mr. Westbrook Pegler 26 per cent, Mr. Raymond Clapper 19 per cent, Mr. Walter Lippman 14 per cent.

Poor *London Times*, and *Guardian*: and poor Clapper and Lippman! We know now where you stand, when your opinions are broadcast to us!
Ed.

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THE BIRTH OF THE Y. M. C. A.

RED TRIANGLE ROMANCE

Millions of men of the fighting services now enjoy the Y.M.C.A. service for the fighting men. Yet how many, we wonder, know the Romance behind the familiar Red Triangle?

It began when George Williams, a farmer's son, quitted the West Country nearly a century ago and came to London to earn his living. With eleven other assistants, he had to "live in" in the attic rooms above the shop where he was employed. When the day's work was over they hardly knew what to do with themselves until, one evening, Williams called a meeting in his room. That night the great idea was born. Eleven years later an international Y.M.C.A. convention was called in Paris. Lonely young men all the world over soon rallied to his simple brain-wave.

To-day the Y.M.C.A. is a world organization numbering 10,000 associations with a membership of 1,700,000. The home movement, receiving and spending an income of £60,000 every year, has been dwarfed by some of the associations overseas. In Canada, the Y.M.C.A. spends a cool half-million every year and owns £2,000,000 worth of property. In the United States, Y.M.C.A. property and funds aggregate £60,000,000!

FROM ALPS TO ARCTIC

It is a staggering total, yet it is easy to see where the money goes. In the last war, when wives wanted to visit their dangerously wounded husbands in France, the Y.M.C.A. footed the bill! Nearly 2,000 comfort centres were established in Britain alone. In London, in 1918, the "Y.M." found a million beds for Tommies passing through!

There were 15 centres in distant Murmansk and 35 in Archangel. Alpine troops found the red triangle blazing from the Murren Hut. Far across the Sahara Desert, at the oasis of Dak Lha, Y.M.C.A. workers prepared ice-cream for Tommies in topees!

As the German troops made their last great push, many Y.M.C.A. centres in the thick of the fighting were overwhelmed and disappeared. And yet as the British and French commenced the occupation of the Rhineland the Y.M.C.A. units followed. Soon there were ninety centres in Germany!

Nothing was overlooked. When we captured Dar-es-Salam, the Y.M.C.A. promptly set up a centre with the invitation to friend and foe alike: "We are here to do all we can for everybody." In next to no time the British soldiers were playing football in the African sunshine, and palm-trees climbing contests were being staged for the Swahili.

Nothing has been overlooked this time. Even the Indian soldiers have been greeted by comfortable recreation centres run by workers able to speak seven of India's principal languages!

DREAM CAME TRUE

Tommy doesn't suspect any organizing efficiency as he strokes the "Y.M." canteen cat. But the skilled staff of the Y.M.C.A. know that he gets a lot of friendly domestic comfort out of pussy, and they've been at pains to transfer pets from private homes to centres where they can "help the troops!"

Nothing will stop a typical Y.M.C.A. worker with a job to do. One elderly man, entrusted with the establishment of a forward station, could obtain no transport for his equipment and stores. Lorries were loaded with ammunition. Private cars had all been requisitioned. Undeterred, he carried the material in batches to a wayside railway station. It meant more than a score of journeys, but it was the only way. When the next supply train came in he explained his plight, and willing soldiers helped him to pack his load on top of an open truck of ballast going up to repair a railway line. Cheerfully he sat guard on top of it—but he arrived at the Front!

George Williams's wildest dreams long since came true. Never, perhaps, did he visualize yachts on which British boys could train for the sea. He could never have foreseen Y.M.C.A. outposts in Arctic Finland, or Y.M.C.A. workers bringing home-comforts to millions of men in France!

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NATIONAL WAR FRONT EXHIBITION

Under the auspices of the Mysore City Committee of the National War Front, an exhibition of the possibilities of the National war Front movement including the A. R. P. and Civic Guards, was organised in the Exhibition Buildings on Tuesday the 20th inst. Pradhanasiromani N. Madhava Rao presided over the meeting. Among those who graced the function were the Hon'ble the British Resident and Sir D'arcy Reilly, Ministers Ramakrishnan, Imam and Gundappa Gowda, Vice Chancellor Mc Alpine, Justice Abdul Ghani, Departmental Heads Kesaviengar, Venkatesiengar, Narayana Rao, Monteiro and Ganapathi Iyer, Secretaries to Government Raghavachar, Mahkri, Sundara Rao, and Vedavyasachar, Principals Rollo and Mackintosh, Rev. Sawday, messrs. B. S. Raghavendra Rao, K. Subba Rao, M. Siamanna, H. V. Narayana Rao, N. Rama Rao, K. Basavaraj Urs, and P. Subbrama Chetty, and members of the Representative Assembly and prominent public of Mysore City.

Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy explaining the objects of the Exhibition said,

"We, the members of the Mysore City National War Front organization, extend a cordial welcome to you and respectfully thank you for having so kindly consented to open this Exhibition.

The idea of holding an exhibition in this City during the period of Dasara festivities, when the Representative Assembly is in session and a large number of visitors have come to Mysore, was conceived by our Committee and a proposal submitted for the consideration of the State Advisory Committee. The proposal having been approved, we set about, within the short time at our disposal, to make the necessary arrangements. We were handicapped by want of adequate and varied materials for exhibition as this is perhaps the first National War Front Exhibition organized in India and publicity and other material suitable for an exhibition of this sort is being only gradually produced. We sought the co-operation of the officer on Special Duty for Indian States National War Front, Simla, by way of supply of material, and also of the Director of War Publicity, Madras. We are glad to acknowledge thankfully the ready response we have had from them. Mr. C. E. Newham, Officer on Special Duty for Indian States, has not only supplied us with poster, placard, and literature and other materials that have so far been published by the Simla Headquarters, but very kindly instructed the Chief Artist of the Department of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Mr. Charles Moorhouse, to pay a visit to Mysore and advise us in the planning of the exhibition. Mr. Moorhouse

was with us for three days, and after making a local inspection of the accommodation available and the plan of the building in which the exhibition was proposed to be held not only gave suggestions as to the general arrangements, but was good enough also to sketch the designs of posters, banners, charts, etc., that you will see on the walls today. The work of reproducing the designs and painting was executed by the artists of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute through the good offices of Mr. Ramaswamy, the Superintendent, and under the direct supervision of Mr. N. C. Pavanji, the Assistant Superintendent of the Institute. We are greatly indebted to Mr. C. E. Newham, officer on Special Duty for Indian States National War Front and to Captain G. T. B. Harvey, Director of War Publicity, Madras, for kindly providing us with useful material for the exhibition, that has greatly added to what the Organizing Secretary has been able to supply us from time to time. We are thankful also to Mr. Charles Moorhouse for his very useful suggestions and attractive designs for our posters and boards, and to Mr. S. Ramaswamy Superintendent, and Mr. N. G. Pavanji, Assistant Superintendent, Chamarajendra Technical Institute, who took great pains to get the materials ready within the short time at our disposal. Besides posters, placards, charts, pamphlets, etc., supplied by the Organizing Secretary, we have received from him magic lanterns and several sets of slides bearing on various aspects of the war activity which will be screened during the exhibition for the benefit of the public. We cannot fail to acknowledge gratefully the help received from Government in every way that has made it possible for us to hold this Exhibition, and the constant help and advice given us by Mr. Sultan Mohiyuddin, the Organizing Secretary of the State Organization.

Being, as I have said before, perhaps the first National War Front Exhibition to be organized, and in view of the shortness of time at our disposal, we could not hold it on as large a scale as we should have desired, but the exhibits though few give a sufficient idea of the present war situation through maps and charts and bring out its manifold implications. In this connection, extracts from the speeches of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri C. Rajagopalachariar and the Hon'ble Sir Sultan Ahmed have been reproduced as coming from their own mouths and they are very illuminating in regard to the issues facing Indians today.

It is hoped that the Exhibition will convey to the public adequate significance of the National War Front and the need for strengthening its ranks. In this connection we desire to remind the public of the following gracious appeal of our beloved Sovereign in his Message on the occasion of the inauguration of the Movement in the State:

(Continued on page 6)

The Rationalist.

Monday 26-10-1942.

MANACLING AND WHIPPING

War seems to degrade and brutalise men. All the decencies of thought and conduct slowly evolved by centuries of civilisation are brushed aside, and the worst instincts of men are given free play.

At the moment the minds of good men are concerned over two practices which had long been given up as inhuman, but which are now being resumed and justified, we mean manacling and whipping.

Manacling, or putting chains or handcuffs on prisoners of war had been given up by international convention some time ago. But in the course of the recent Dieppe raid by the English and Americans, some Germans seem to have been captured and brought to England with manacled hands. This news seems to have reached the Germans, and they have taken revenge by manacling an equal or thrice the number of English and Americans whom they have captured. England is angered by that and wants to take similar reprisals. Then Japan will do the same, and other warring nations, and when metal is already scarce for regular war purposes, it will have to be found also for providing chains for the lakhs and lakhs of prisoners held by both sides! That would make the condition of prisoners of war worse than that of caged animals.

In that case what would be the good of the International Red Cross, and other Aids to Prisoners of War movements? Both the sides would be reverting to primitive types, and be pursuing methods cruel and barbarous like any uncivilised cannibal clans.

This situation need not have arisen if England had used a little more tact. We do not suppose that the Dieppe raiders went provided with hand-cuffs like police-men, to

capture German prisoners and to manacle them. It was an experimental or trial raid just to see the possibilities of a second front. What loss they suffered we are not told, but they were able to capture a few prisoners. The exigencies of the case were such that the prisoners had to be manacled till they got back to England.

The position that England ought to have taken up under the circumstances was that the manacling was unavoidable, that it was temporary during transit, and that England regrets that such a thing had to happen, that there is no need for serious misunderstanding by the enemy, and that England adheres to the principle of humane treatment for war prisoners.

That explanation would have placated the enemy, and taken the bottom out of reprisals. But instead the explanation offered was prevaricating, and provoked reprisal, and now the world is witnessing both the Allied and Axis powers seeking to vie with each other in pursuing methods that are degrading to mankind!

English writers are apt to speak with horror of Tippu Sultan's practice 150 year ago, of keeping British prisoners chained in Seringapatam. We recall the story of General David Baird, whose mother hearing that her son had been taken captive and kept chained to another prisoner, exclaimed, "I pity the poor creature who is chained to my Davy!"

And by an unwitting act of an isolated troop 150 years have been set back, and Tippu Sultan's grim methods are copied by the builders of a new world!

That is in the course of war. Turning to the reign of peace, civilised and civilising administrators have revived Whipping as a just punishment for offences by civilians, and it is being gravely defended by grey-haired statesmen in so august a body as the British Parliament. If whipping can be justified at any time, why did you give it up? And if it can be reintroduced without qualms why not introduce the wrack, the thumb-screw, the stake and the guillotine? Either we are civilised and think and act with decorum, or

we wash off the veneer of civilisation, and become again human animals indulging only in sadism and blood-thirst.

If whipping is a worthy punishment why give it up in peace time? If it is unworthy in peace time, how can it turn out to be worthy in war time? It is a thing with which queer men seek to tame lions, tigers, and curs. Men who introduce it into human society degrade the society and degrade themselves! Bestial methods can only procure bestial results. And yet men who are fighting to preserve their own and other people's fundamental rights revive it, pursue it, and justify it!

We think British spokesmen ought to be more sane in their views, and more refined and humane in their actions. Then only will they shame the enemy, and build up for themselves a moral backing that will inspire them to brave deeds, and may instil fear into the hearts of their enemies. Otherwise the world will be bewildered by the confusion between their words and deeds, and wonder whether both sides are not revelling in a welter of balderdash, with questionable methods and inconclusive results!

Editor.

NO SHORTAGE FOR SUGAR



BOMBAY

A note of optimism about the future of the Indian sugar industry was sounded by Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Assistant Controller of Supplies, speaking at the luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club, Bombay, last week, on "the problems and prospects of sugar." Mr. Gandhi visualised a bright future for the industry and hoped to expand markets over sea and land. If the capacity of the mills in the country was utilised to the fullest extent, it would be possible, he stated, to produce no less than 15 lakhs of tons of sugar without any difficulty, and this should normally lead to a surplus of about 3 to 4 lakhs of tons, assuming that sugar consumption in India remained stable at its present level of about 11 lakh tons. "There is no danger of there being a shortage in our supply", Mr. Gandhi continued, "if the next year's cane crop (28 lakhs acres) which is a little larger than last year's is fully utilised, both in the manufacture of white sugar and the manufacture of gur."

THE INDIAN TROUBLE



AN ENGLISH WOMAN'S STIRRING APPEAL TO HER COUNTRYMEN

"The 'situation in India' is getting worse. Every British man or woman in India knows it. Every Englishman feels in his bones the hostility that is growing steadily deeper round him, the resentment that his presence causes wherever he moves. It is not a personal thing—we know that well enough. It is just that the Indians have grown weary of "waiting and watching, hoping and praying" that the Englishman's heart will soften towards them, and, having for the n'th time invited the British to depart in peace, are exasperated beyond measure at their latest refusal. The Americans have noticed it too; "Virtually all Indians are convinced that the British will have no friend in India after the war", writes Mr. Herbert Matthews reporting back to the *New York Times*. He need not have said "after" the war; if the situation continues much longer as it is, we shall have no friends in India *during* the war, let alone have any to fight with us. Did not Sir Frederick James tell the Central Assembly that the only thing that to-day stood in the way of utter chaos, civil warfare and continued bloodshed were the forces of the police in the various Provinces behind whom were the military prepared to intervene when needed? Did he not call the police and army the "forces which stood against the flood of revolution?" If the armed forces and police are the only things keeping peace and order in India to-day, what is the good of pretending that the situation is just as before and that the Indians are quite content to let us go on doing what we like here until the war is over?

The British public has been misled again and again about India: members have admitted in Parliament that they don't follow what is happening out here. But we cannot afford to be misled any longer. For God's sake, wake up England! Get rid of the people who have thrown dust in your eyes about the situation out here and take up a fresh stand. Come out into the open and recognise the Indians' struggle for freedom as valid as our own. Never mind what happened over the Cripps proposals and all the false propaganda that went with them. Declare India's independence to the world, release all nationalists in prison and present definite proposals for the transfer of power, freed from the unfair reservations in the last proposals. But act quickly and act in time—this time!

So says Miss Margaret Pope, a resident of Calcutta. But of course she would be disowned by the bulk of her countrymen as Arthur Moore was disowned! Ed.

(Continued from Page 3)

"I trust all the people of the State will join the Front, and each will endeavour to play worthily the part that may be assigned to him or her, so that we may deserve the Victory to which we all look forward with confidence."

Sir, we are very grateful to you for the deep interest you have been taking in the National War Front movement since its inception in this country, and I need hardly recall that this State was one of the very earliest among the Indian States and British Indian Provinces to inaugurate the movement under your inspiring guidance. The Front is daily broadening and its activities are multiplying. As the President of the State Advisory Committee and the head of the administration, and as the first gentleman to enrol himself in the Front, not only we but the whole State has been confidently looking to you in these days of stress and confusion to steer the State clear and safe to its high destiny with your mature experience, lofty patriotism and wise statesmanship.

I request you now, Sir, to declare the Exhibition open."

The Dewan, rising amidst cheers observed that for over a generation the Dussara season in Mysore had been invariably associated with an Exhibition of industrial arts and agricultural improvements. This year, owing to difficulties of transport and the other consequences of the War the idea of holding that Exhibition had to be given up.

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When the National War Front Committee of Mysore City sent up the proposal for this Exhibition the Central Committee did not feel very sanguine of success, owing to shortness of time and difficulties of equipment. But it seemed however appropriate that a National War Front Exhibition should be held in a time of war. He was therefore glad to see the measure of success which the members of the Mysore City War Front Committee had been able to achieve, and wished to compliment them on their success. He expressed pleasure at the presence in their midst of the Hon'ble British Resident, who was giving a lead to the movement in Bangalore Cantonment.

The National War Front movement was not a tactical but a patriotic scheme. Its purpose was to knit the nation together and fit it economically, militarily, and spiritually, to meet invaders and repel them, and to maintain the nation's integrity whatever the stress of circumstances. It required constant and thoughtful effort on the part of all sections of Society, and without it mere patriotism could not be worth much. He hoped that people would realise the great possibilities of the movement for the welfare of the nation. He again congratulated the members of the Mysore City Committee on the remarkable success of their enterprise, and declared the Exhibition open.

Mr. G. R. Josyer and Mr. M. S. Ramaswamy then presented garlands to the Dewan and the Resident respectively, and Mr. A. Venkatesiah proposed a vote of thanks. After Cheers were called, the gathering witnessed an interesting display of A.R.P. and fire-fighting work, and were taken to the Exhibition Hall where a pictorial display of the present war, and the many-sided details of a nation at war, were viewed with great interest by the visitors.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0-2-0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0-2-0
3. Problem of Wealth 0-2-0
4. ಮಯೂತ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವು 0-1-0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0-1-0
6. Winston Churchill 0-4-0

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WENDELL WILLKIE

"If you want a straight answer, don't ask a politician," say the Americans. But when, just before he was nominated as Republican candidate for the United States Presidency, Wendell Willkie was asked by a reporter: "Do you want to give aid to England?" he replied, "Yes." Other candidates hedged, Willkie gave the definite pledge. And he won the nomination!

This big, two-fisted bear of a man, with the thick, black, unruly hair and the ready smile, had a real chance of sending President Roosevelt back to a private life. "F.D." could have laughed at any other candidate. He can't laugh at Willkie.

Yet, by all the rules, Wendell Willkie should never have been nominated. He isn't a politician. He is president of a big public utility company with a capital of over £500,000,000. And the American elector is suspicious of anyone who talks for all that money!

He isn't even an orthodox Republican. He voted for Roosevelt in the elections of 1932 and 1936. Up to last year he called himself a Democrat.

Only last year he caused a flutter in the financial dovecotes when he declared: "If free economic enterprise is unable to provide jobs and products for this country, then obviously some other system should be tried." And he still backs such reforms as unemployment insurance and old-age pensions.

THEY WANT A MAN

He wants, just as Roosevelt does, to help the "forgotten men." But he believes that Government monopoly can be just as bad as private monopoly. He attacks the New Deal on the ground that "having vanquished a power-greedy Big Business it set up a power-greedy Big Government."

Willkie and the President are two of a kind. They both possess courage, vision, resolution, endless energy—and the personal magnetism that is the hallmark of leadership.

Wendell Willkie was born forty years ago at Elwood, Indiana. That gave him a Middle-West background. He makes the most of it. "In my business it pays to look like an Indiana farmer," he says, when people comment on his careless dressing and his habit of forgetting to have his hair cut. It pays in politics, too.

His father was a lawyer. So was his mother. His grandmother was one of the first women presbyterian ministers in America. An aunt was a doctor. They were all book-lovers. Wendell Willkie grew up in an atmosphere of great literature and progressive thought.

He became a lawyer himself and had just started to practise when America entered the last war. He enlisted the day war was declared and saw active service in France.

After the war he played a leading part in the campaign against the Ku Klux Klan. Law business brought him in touch with the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation. He became its President!

HE BOOKED HIS WIFE

Public utilities were then in the dumps. Sale of electrical appliances had fallen almost to nothing. Other companies were cutting staff. Willkie engaged 500 new salesmen, offered easier credit terms and told consumers that if they used Eighteen shillings worth of electricity in a month they could have an extra six shillings' worth for nothing—and so on, proportionately for larger amounts! In four years he had quadrupled his sales!

He usually does win what he sets his heart on. The evening of the day he met his wife for the first time he told his mother about her. He didn't say much, but it was enough. When later, the two women met Mrs. Willkie said: "So you are the little girl Wendell's going to marry?"

"There must be some mistake," protested the girl.

"Oh no, there is no mistake," replied Mrs. Willkie. "If my boy wants to do it he will."

"The curse of democracy to-day in the United States," he told a Missouri audience, "is that every one has been trying to please the public. Almost nobody ever gets up and says what he thinks. I have some ideas and, I don't care who likes them or who doesn't!"

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MONDAY 2-11-1942

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INDIAN CULTURE. ITS PROSPECT

Under the auspices of the Mysore City National War Front Mr. Rajakaryaprasaktha M. Venkatesa yengar, M.A., Excise Commissioner to Government, spoke on the prospect of Indian Culture to a large audience in the Rangacharlu Hall on Monday last. Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda, Minister to Government, presided.

Mr. Venkatesiengar pointed out that Indian Culture was older than the oldest of world cultures, that that culture, during the thousands of years that have passed, had continued to survive all onslaughts, and remained tolerant, all-embracing, catholic and receptive to all incoming religions and sects. It housed people of all religions, Hindus, Buddhists, Christians, Muslims, Jains, Parsis, so much so that religions which had become extinct in their own homelands, like that of the Parsis, still survived only in India.

The Indian Rulers too, whatever their own faiths, extended their protection to the other religions and helped to build Mosques, Temples, or Churches, for them.

Hindu culture was embalmed in the two epics, Mahabharata and Ramayana. He explained how in the Episode of Yaksha-Prashna Dharma-rama's wisdom and intelligence shone forth so as to evoke the admiration of the Yaksha. That was symbolical of Hindu culture.

To-day that culture was assailed, and we were fighting with the culture from the west, which came as Maricha came to beguile Rama. Just as Rama, by pursuing it was left with the carcass of a demon and also lost his wife, so we would lose our own culture and be left with the carcass of the culture of the west. Western Cinemas with their lewd stories and action, western social practices, homophobia, and materialism were destroying our morals and wrecking our precious inheritance.

He brought out the contrast between the Western and Eastern conception of the relations between parent and children, king and subjects, husband and wife, and society and beggars, and asked them to consider which of them was better.

He said in conclusion that just as we, when we have strayed from home on a wintry night, hasten back to its protecting shelter, so should we go back to the culture which was superior to any that were trying to divert us, and stick to it, purifying it if necessary of any dirt that may have gathered on it in the course of the centuries.

The Chairman expressed concurrence in the views of Mr. Venkatesiengar, and Mr. Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy conveyed thanks to them on behalf of the public.

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REFORM OF KANNADA VOWELS

In the Kannada language the chief vowel sounds are only five (ಅ, ಇ, ಉ, ಎ, ಒ) but Kannada symbols are a bigger lot than the entire English Alphabet. These are 14 letters from ಅ to ಔ and their 14 briefer equivalents — to ಉ. The latter are used to make consonants yield the desired speech-sounds. The whole letters (ಅ to ಔ) are not handy enough for this purpose, nor for the ordinary use; and their simplification is very necessary.

The letters are too complicated, and two of them are of wrong shape: ಏ and ಓ are made out of ಎ and ಒ respectively by adding tufts. They are rightly to be pronounced ಎಯ್ and ಒಯ್ if the root shapes count at all. On the other hand they are made to stand for modulations of 'ಅ', viz., the minglings of ಅ+ಇ and ಅ+ಉ. Whereas their sounds emanate from ಅ, their shapes emanate from ಎ and ಒ. This is unscientific.

In respect of the "Deerghas," the marginally noted modifications ಅ = ಅಃ, ಈ = ಈಃ, ಉ = ಉಃ, ಋ = ಋಃ, ಌ = ಌಃ are suggested by some. The present letters except ಅ are easier, ಉ = ಉಃ in as much as their proposed substitutes require the lifting of the pen ಎ = ಎಃ in the course of the flow. In fact ಒ = ಒಃ the "Hraswas" themselves are not easy of formation.

The briefer signs (ಉಗುಣಿತದ ಬರಹಗಳು) do not seem to have received the attention of the reformers. Two of them used for "I—ing" and "O—ing" need simplification.

(I—ing of the consonant)

ಐತ್ಯ:—The Kannada word for body is ಮಯ್ಯ according to some, and ಮೆಯ್ಯ according to others. Instead of these two forms, ಮೈ has come into vogue.—This is an ambiguous shape. The different vowel sounds that occur in Mail and Mile are denoted by the single ಮೈ; similarly, those in "nine nails", by ನೈ. The anomaly is patent from the following:

ಎ = ಎಃ = ಏಃ ; ಐಃ } ಐಃ
ಉ = ಉಃ = ಓಃ ; ಔಃ } ಔಃ

The double marks are confusing enough. This mode is not suited for typewriter, as

one limb dangles down and another rises high. It is worthwhile to consider the following forms:—

1. ಮೈ the present Kannada mode,
2. ಮೈ Telugu. "
3. ಮೈ Sanskrit. "
4. ಮೈ Pitman's "
5. ಮೈ Tamil mode; the mark comes on the wrong side.
6. ಮೈ The regular way of writing the new mark is but the usual pendant made to lie beside the chief letter.
7. ಮಯ್ಯ the old mode; ಯ್ helps the writer to express either ಮಯ್ಯ or ಮೆಯ್ಯ as he thinks correct.

ಯ್ is a scientific substitute for the inconvenient two-pronged sign ಐಃ

(O—ing of the consonant).

ಐತ್ಯ:—

ಒ = ಎ + ಉ = ಐಃ ; ಓಃ } ಓಃ
ಒಃ } ಒಃ

1. ಓಃ Present Kannada.
2. ಓಃ Telugu.
3. ಓಃ Pitman's.
4. ಓಃ Sanskrit.
5. ಓಃ Tamil.

This ill matched pair (ಐಃ) is the impost by the Basil Mission press. We should revive the easier single mark ಐ which some people still use in Scripts. It has persisted in Telugu Printing.

The above inconvenient ಉಗುಣಿತ marks, the useless ಐಃ, the wrongly shaped ಎ and ಓ, must go; the first limb of ಮೈ will do for us: ಉ and ಒ must shed the first twists. Some people have a good liking for ಅ; it may form the common root of ಅ, ಇ, and ಉ. The vowel letters simplified in the light of the above remarks will be as follows:—

New forms:—

ಅ, ಇ, ಉ, ಎ, ಒ, ಐ, ಓ, ಏ, ಏಯ್, ಒಯ್, ಐಃ, ಓಃ, ಐಃ, ಓಃ

Old forms:—

ಅ, ಇ, ಉ, ಉ, ಉ, ಮೈ, ಎ, ಒ, ಐಃ, ಓಃ, ಐಃ, ಓಃ, ಐಃ, ಓಃ

B. BRIKANTU

A WORLD FEDERATION

MR. HENRY FORD ON PEACE TASKS

DEARBORN (Michigan).

Henry Ford—motor mechanic, millionaire, philanthropist, hater of war and now builder of the greatest bomber factory in the world—sat with me for one and a half hours to-day (Sunday) talking of war and peace (writes *Reuter's Special Correspondent*).

Ford, 79 years old, his brown hair greying, talked in level unhurried tones. "People have always thought too much about war and not enough about peace. They have always been sadder, wiser and poorer after each war. We must have a different kind of peace this time. It must be founded on education and experience. We must get together and learn about each other. My hope is that in the post-war period all nations eventually will join in a federation of the whole world. Right now we are all soldiers, I do what I am told to do and spare no effort—as we all should."

He grimaced at the mention of Hitler and said contemptuously; "He doesn't even belong to Germany." Nodding his head with quick movements—his mind works like a flash—he prophesied great air expansion after the war. "I am glad to think, too, that air development of the future will bring the peoples of the world closer together!"

"WE MUST BEGIN AT ONCE"

Marshal Lyautey, the conqueror and organizer of Morocco, once asked me to accompany him during one of his tours of inspection. It was, for the young man I then was, a great experience. The Marshal was interested in every aspect of his kingdom—from the welfare of the poor to the enterprises of the rich, from the building of new towns to the proper irrigation of the fields—and he knew just how to make the best possible use of all things and all men.

One day as we were riding through a forest of gigantic cedars, we came to a spot where a storm had uprooted a great many trees. The natives had cut and taken away part of the fallen wood, so that there was a large open space. Lyautey called to his aide the Director of forestry, who, with other officials, followed in the procession:

"Look here, "you will have to place new cedars here."

The Director smiled. "Plant new cedars, Sir? But it takes two thousand years to grow one of those trees here."

Lyautey, for one minute, looked surprised. "Two thousand years?" he said. "Two thousand years? Well, then, we must begin at once!"

Since that day I remember Lyautey's, "We must begin at once", whenever I find myself confronted with a task that seems hopelessly long and heavy!

André Maurois.

TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT

TRIVANDRUM.

The Government of Travancore have decided to enhance the dearness allowance to subordinates with effect from 1st Thulam, the month in which the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja falls entailing an additional expenditure to the state of Rs. two and a half lakhs.

His Highness' Government in a communication issued lately state: In consideration of the increase in the prices of foodstuffs and other necessities of life, the Government sanctioned on September 5 last the grant of dearness allowance to low-paid subordinates on pay or salary below Rs. 15 per mensem. As there has been further increase in prices and as the high prices are affecting seriously the employees on slightly higher rates of pay also, the Government have now sanctioned the grant of allowance on the following basis: employees drawing a pay or salary of Rs. 20 per mensem and below but not below Rs. 2 per mensem have been sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem. Employees drawing a pay or salary above Rs. 20 but not below Rs. 22 have been sanctioned such sum as would raise their emoluments, pay or salary plus allowance to Rs. 22. Employees drawing pay or salary below Rs. 2 per mensem have been sanctioned an allowance equal to their pay or salary.

The question of enhancing the pay of the state constabulary who have been rendering specially arduous and loyal services has been engaging the attention of the Government for sometime past. The Government have now sanctioned that from the dearness allowance of Rs. 2 proposed to be granted to police constables Re. 1 will be treated as addition to the basic pay of constables and the remaining rupee one as dearness allowance.

"THE RATIONALIST."

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The Manager,

"RATIONALIST"

Chamaraja Road, Mysore

The Rationalist.

Monday 2-11-1942.

RS. 2 PER MONTH

Our readers will have read, not with relish, but with amazement, the Travancore Government's announcement elsewhere in this issue, granting dearness allowance to its employees. Almost every sentence seems to strike the enlightened reader like a bomb-burst!

No doubt Travancore's dazzling Dewan will be wroth with us if we point flaws in what he considers his magnificent administration. A person who tells Mr. Gandhi, "Hands off Travancore! Travancore is *my* pie. You don't touch it!", will hardly suffer the *Rationalist* to have a say in its affairs.

And we too would not care to poke into them, ordinarily, but would consider that the things Travancoreans have to bear are *their* funeral. But the announcement is not confined to Travancore, but is featured in the Madras Press for the edification of the world at large. And we therefore have a perfect right to draw attention to the many secrets it lets out, the many unedifying things that it lays bare.

Let us remember that Travancore, though only 7600 sq. miles in extent, is the third largest State in population and revenue in India, with over 50 lakhs population and nearly Rs. 3 crores revenue. In such a State, the announcement speaks of persons, we believe they would number thousands, drawing pay, monthly pay, of Rs. 2, and even less, and of granting allowance of Rs. 2 to persons drawing not more than Rs. 20, and not less than Rs. 2. If a person draws Rs. 21 he gets only Re 1! If he has the misfortune to get a pay of Re. 1 he gets only Re. 1 as allowance! If he gets Rs. 2, he gets an allowance of Rs. 2!

Shall we say, "What actuarial acumen!" or exclaim "How perfectly ghastly!"

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the Dewan whose imprint the Government Order obviously bears, was, we think, one of the bunch of Madras lawyers who charge Rs. 1,000 per day; and Assistant, and railway fare and hotel costs, for winning; or losing a case. His pay as Dewan, we have heard, is Rs. 50,000 per year, and many things found. Like our own Sir Mirza who took his own Private Secretary to Jaipur he took his own Private Secretary to Travancore, we are sure, on a very decent pay. But though, unlike our Sir Mirza, he has not taken half the Iyers of Mysore to assist him in Travancore, he gets the favourite ones now and again and gives them a good time!

That a person, or personage, who does himself so well, should countenance a scale of pay and a scale of allowance so petty as that found in the order would seem to indicate that even big men cannot always think big. Or is it that Dewan Ramaswamy Iyer can only think of large things, and not of small ones like the living wage for the masses of Travancoreans? When he was leaving Madras to join the ranks of Churchill's wise men who constitute the national Government at Delhi, he declared that his object in going was to bring about peace and unity in India. Within a fortnight he gave it up and proclaimed that his object was to defend and protect the integrity of the Native States against encroachment by British Indian politicians!

What exactly he means by the latter statement we do not know. At the moment three British Indian Iyengars, one Iyer, and one Naidu are sitting on the necks of five Native States like Sindbad's Old Man of the Sea, and are riding them, sometimes with whip, sometimes with spur, and sometimes with clucking of the throat!

The Rulers, who look upon themselves as Divine-born, and have little trust in their own subjects, practically lease out the States to these influential outsiders and let them manage public affairs just as they like. Where then is the integrity of the States, or freedom from encroachment by British Indians?

We know that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer's is an enlightened personality. He is a fighter and a brilliant expositor of his case as many a Britisher has acknowledged. Why then has he let so many years of his regime in Travancore pass without wiping out this shame of Rs. 2 or less than Rs. 2 salary for employees in his Government? Is it that he has not been briefed by those people? Has he not? Is he briefed only by Rulers, and that out of public money?

We wonder what the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, wherever it is now, would say if they see the contents of his parsimonious Dearness Allowance Order!

Even in Gwalior the salaries and allowance are higher than in Travancore. In our own State the dearness allowance was first granted as early as January last, was increased in July last, and the present scale ranges from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 7-0-0 for salaries up to Rs. 80. Compare this with the Travancore Order.

Travancore, educationally, is supposed to be the most advanced State in India. Is it economically the most back-ward? We think not. Its Rubber and Tea shares are prosperous. Is the prosperity based on sweated labour? And is the Government also following that example?

The poet Tom Hood who has portrayed the tragedy of the seamstresses of England in his eloquent poem, "Song of the Shirt," makes one of them say—

'Work, Work, Work, till the brain begins to swim!
Work, Work, Work, till the eyes are heavy & dim!
Seam and gusset and band, band and gusset & seam,
Till over the buttons I fall asleep, and sew them
on in a dream!

'O! Men with sisters dear! O! Men with mothers
and wives!
It is not linen you are wearing out, but human
creatures' lives!
Stitch, stitch, stitch, in poverty, hunger, and dirt,
Sewing at once, with a double thread, a shroud
as a shirt!"

"Work, Work, Work, my labour never flags;
And what are its wages? A bed of straw, a crust
of bread,—and rags!

We present those lines to Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and his Government in connection with their Dearness Allowance Order!

Editor,

SHIPS SUNK BY SUNSHINE

The saying that "there's nothing new under the sun" applies particularly to warfare. Poison gas, for instance, was used by General Pagondas of the Boetian army about 400 B.C. He choked and killed hundreds of the enemy with sulphur and pitch smoke.

The idea of machine-guns came to the Romans, three of whom, Heron, Philon and Bitruvus, left descriptions of mechanical bows which fired 150 arrows a minute by the mere turning of a handle. Even the use of flame-throwers is old, for before the Christian era we read of Greek fire, which was hurled by rockets at enemy warships. The Greeks were an extremely inventive race, and we know that in 214 B.C., when the Roman fleet attacked Syracuse, Archimedes concentrated the sun's rays on it by means of reflecting mirrors and caused many of the ships to burst into flame!

The tank idea was developed by both Egyptians and Hindus. They covered great elephants with light armour and shot their arrows from protected howdahs.

As for camouflage, it was in 456 B.C., that King Xerxes of Persia sent his battalions into the fray behind shield painted to look like the surrounding country. Even submarines, which we feel must be modern, were designed by Leonardo da Vinci!

SOVIET INVESTIGATORS' FINDINGS

KUIBYSHEV.

Tamerlane will soon be laid to rest again in the Guremi Mausoleum at Samarkand in the Soviet Union. The tomb was opened last summer for research work. An examination of the skeleton, which was in an excellent state of preservation, corroborated the statements of fifteenth century historians that Tamerlane limped. The research Commission has established that he had tuberculosis of the right knee-cap. The remains of Tamerlane and his descendants will be replaced in the Mausoleum along with copies of the record of the findings of the Research Commission in several languages on special parchment enclosed in airtight glass cylinders, for the benefit of future historians,

What a pity the Commission has no better work to do!

Ed.

FUN IN LAW COURTS

BY A BARRISTER

One of the best-known sayings of Mr. Justice Darling is his remark that "Justice is open to all—like the Ritz Hotel." This is an authentic quip, but Darling was not the first to make it. Horne Tooke, turbulent eighteenth-century barrister and reformer, said exactly the same thing, except that he named the London Tavern instead of the Ritz!

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As for judges as recent as last century, they are referred to as if they were contemporaries. I had an instance of that the other day. A non-legal friend of mine remarked with some puzzlement that he saw Sir Wilfred Greene, now Lord Greene, was the Master of the Rolls.

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"Well, but what's happened to that fellow Jessel? You know, the chap that wouldn't put a case off for a witness to be brought from Oban, because he said 'everyone knew 'Olborn was just at the top of Chancery Lane'?" This anecdote about the Cockney-voiced Sir George Jessel is genuine. But Jessel was Master of the Rolls in Victoria's day!

In addition to the endless stories where names are given, there are numerous general tales that all lawyers know. One of the favourite subjects for jest is the senile judge who will remain on the Bench long after he has outlived his usefulness. One old judge, who was noted for his fondness for capital sentences, met a friend in the corridor, as he was tottering into court.

"How are you, my lord?" asked the friend.

"Oh, as you see, just hanging on, hanging on," said the ancient, cheerily!

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Again, there were the two judges who had at last been jockeyed into resigning. One was pensioned, but the other got a peerage.

"I can't imagine" said the new peer, with mock modesty, "why they chose me and not you."

"Because," said the other, bitterly, "I am only deaf in *one* ear!"

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VOL. 3 No. 8]

MONDAY 9-11-1942

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EDUCATION IN CHINA

MADRAS.

Mr. Wen Yuan Ning of the University of Peking speaking in Madras last week described the State of Education in present day China.

Following the establishment of a National Government under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in 1927, Mr. Wen said, three definite tendencies were noticeable in the field of education—*viz*, nationalisation of education and medium of instruction, secularisation and change of emphasis from arts and letters to science. Even when foreign literature and authors were studied, the medium adopted was Chinese except where the teacher happened to be a foreigner—and this was quite rare. The Government insisted that religious instruction should not be imparted compulsorily. Before 1930, 70 per cent of the students studied Letters, Arts, and Law; to-day, 70 per cent studied Science subjects! Physical education and military training were compulsory for students. Women were admitted into all universities and professions.

When the war with Japan broke out in 1937, the great Universities at Peking moved to Changsha and thence to Kunming, a distance of over 1,300 miles, leaving equipment and library behind. The Government had to subsidise students, spending over 12 million dollars a month on them: and they paid about 1,000 dollars (about Rs. 200) a month to each teacher to enable them to get a bare subsistence—so high was the cost of living. Government and people felt that education of the young and preparation for reconstruction after the war were as important as resistance to the enemy.

Mr. Wen declined to be drawn into discussion of politics when a student requested him to tell the gathering what the Chinese attitude was to India's political struggle. He, however, wished to appeal to the young men of India to "work wholeheartedly to make India modern, industrial and progressive." Let them all promote the study of Science and learn to assimilate what was new and good: but let them, above everything, keep fast to their ancient cultural moorings, for, once they discarded these, they would be as a rootless plant!"

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PROPHET OF VICTORY

The writer of a letter to 'The Times' draws attention to the following remarkable prophecy made in 1893 by Rider Haggard in his book "A Farmer's Year":—

"Consider how vast is our strength, not only in money, ships, and guns, but in nations of mankind all the world over, sworn to our service, and in our colonial kindred, who, in most cases at any rate, would fight for us to the last ditch, if for no other reason, because our fate must be their fate. The spectacle of the Empire defending itself against a combination of Powers, and putting out all its strength in men and money, would be the most tremendous that the world has ever seen. But although, doubtless, we should meet with reverses, for my part I should be sorry for the Powers, as I believe within a year they would scarcely have a ship left between them, and not much British territory by way of consolation. One day the rest of the world, or most of it, I suppose, will fling itself at the throats of America and ourselves. That will be the day of Armageddon, after which may come the long peace. But the British Empire and the United States will dictate the terms of that peace!"

NEW IDEAS BRING FORTUNE

Imagination is often a prelude to business success. That is what a man named Dreyfuss discovered when he found it impossible to indulge in a quiet read before falling off to sleep each night, for the deliberate ticking of his alarm clock disturbed him. So he conceived the idea of a noiseless clock, and placed it before a number of makers who turned it down. He made such a clock himself, and now it sells by the hundred thousand. There was never more scope for imagination than to-day. It saves and makes thousands of pounds. Some time ago a famous tea-shops' firm called in an expert and asked him how they could economize without cutting down value. He suggested one-way traffic for waitresses, special methods of direct and indirect lighting, and a peculiar floor covering which conceals mud stains on wet days—all money savers! A typewriter company asked another expert how to cure the head-aches of which users of their machine complained. He suggested dulling all bright surfaces, thus eliminating glare, and the idea worked. The men with these ideas get big money, but they are worth it. When one expert altered the design of a stand at a big exhibition, the attendance increased from 8,000 a week to 8,000 a day!

SOME ERRORS OF THOUGHT

People are often apt to fall into the error of loose generalization and eventually to accept certain sayings which are untrue. The phrase "practice makes perfect" is only half true, for if you practise the wrong methods long enough you will become thoroughly imperfect!

We are told that, generally speaking, great men are born of poor parents; but a recent survey of the Dictionary of National Biography, which contains 30,000 names, shows that poor parents have furnished only 12 per cent., of these eminent people, and that in recent years the percentage has diminished!

Don't believe that a red rag maddens a bull. Bulls cannot distinguish between colours, and it is only the movement of the rag that enrages them.

Child prodigies do not peter out after attaining manhood. Professor Lewis Terman has studied the careers of 1,000 brilliant children and finds that most of them carved out excellent careers.

WASTE, ON THE CHILDREN!

A Noted prima donna went to her agent to engage someone to sing her children to sleep. "I can certainly find you a good second-rate singer to do that," said the agent. "But why go to the expense when you have such a lovely voice of your own?"

"My singing is worth £200 a night," said the prima donna. "I can't squander all that on the children!"

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Literacy in Mysore State



Community	Population	Number of literates	Percent- age of literates
All Communities	...	...	...
<i>Hindus</i>	...	...	...
1. Adikarnatakas	...	...	...
2. Agasa	...	...	...
3. Banajara	...	...	...
4. Banajiga	...	...	...
5. Beda	...	...	...
6. Brahmin	...	...	...
7. Darzi	...	...	...
8. Devanga	...	...	...
9. Gangakula	...	...	...
10. Ganiga	...	...	...
11. Hallikar	...	...	...
12. Idiga	...	...	...
13. Jogi	...	...	...
14. Korcha	...	...	...
15. Korama	...	...	...
16. Kshatriya	...	...	...
17. Kumbara	...	...	...
18. Kunchatiga	...	...	...
19. Kuruba	...	...	...
20. Lingayot	...	...	...
21. Mahratta	...	...	...
22. Meda	...	...	...
23. Mudaliyar	...	...	...
24. Nagartha	...	...	...
25. Neyige	...	...	...
26. Nayinda	...	...	...
27. Rajput	...	...	...
28. Satani	...	...	...
29. Thigala	...	...	...
30. Uppara	...	...	...
31. Vokkaliga	...	...	...
32. Vaisya	...	...	...
33. Viswakarma	...	...	...
34. Vodda	...	...	...
35. Yadava	...	...	...
36. Others	...	...	...
II. Muslims	...	...	...
III. Indian Christians	...	...	...
IV. Anglo-Indians	...	...	...
V. Europeans and Allied Races	...	...	...
VI. Other Christians	...	...	...
VII. Sikhs	...	...	...
VIII. Jains	...	...	...
IX. Parsis	...	...	...
X. Buddhists	...	...	...
XI. Jews	...	...	...
XII. Tribes	...	...	...
XIII. Others	...	...	...

The Rationalist.

Monday 9-11-1942.

LITERACY IN MYSORE

In the history of Nawab Hyder Ali it is stated that he took a young Nair from Malabar, and converting him to Islam with the name of Shaik Iyaz appointed him Governor of Chitaldrug. He was a handsome youth, it is said, and Hyder Ali had formed the most exalted opinion of his merits, frequently upbraiding his son, Tippu, for inferiority to him. "Modest, as he was faithful and brave, Ayaz wished to decline the distinction as one to which he felt himself incompetent, and particularly objected that he could neither read nor write, and was consequently incapable of civil charge. But 'Keep a korda in your right hand,' said Hyder, "and that will do you better service than pen and ink!" Then assuming a graver countenance, 'Place reliance,' added he, 'on your excellent understanding; act from yourself alone; fear nothing from the calumnies of the scribblers; but trust in me as I trust in you. Reading and writing! How have I risen to Empire without the knowledge of either?'"

One is reminded of these remarks of Hyder Ali when one sees the feverish efforts made to-day in order to spread literacy among the populace. It is assumed that it will serve as a handy tool which will act as the "*Open sesame*" for all kinds of human prosperity. But instead of serving as a handy tool it is apt to act as a double-edged sword which might either open an oyster, or commit man-slaughter!

But it has become a *sine qua non* of civilised life to-day that every adult and juvenile in the nation should know how to read and write, either his mother tongue, or other tongues. It seems however obvious that reading and writing can be no substitute for the "excellent understanding" stressed by Nawab Hyder. And it seems also possible

for a man to reach great heights and hold widespread human intercourse as Hyder did, and as Chiang Kai Shek does, without any knowledge, or only a limited knowledge of reading and writing.

However taking "excellent understanding" for granted, reading and writing may be considered a step forward in a man's personality, and from that view the figures of literacy in the State furnished on another page make interesting reading.

Out of 48 communities in the State with a population ranging from just 13 persons to 66 lakhs, there is not one which is absolutely or cent per cent illiterate. The least literate of them, hill-tribes numbering 9400, possess 9 literates, i.e., 0.1% of the whole! The most literate one, Jews, claim 87 per cent literacy; that is, out of their total strength of 23 persons they claim 20 as literates. But we wonder! Are the Jews in the State only 23? And are there only 3 small children among them, and the rest adults? Are they unproductive, or are they all born with pen in one hand and primer in the other?

The next most literate sect are the Parsees claiming 86.7 literacy. But the figure of their percentage is greater than the figure of their literates, which is only 78! That also is a two figure community, numbering just 90 for the whole State.

The explanation for the high percentage seems to be that both the Jews and Parsees are mostly adult immigrants, that they have few children, and that Education of juveniles among them is compulsory, possibly as preparation for reading the *Talmud* and the *Avesta*.

The next in order is the European community claiming 85.3 per cent, or 1099 in a population of 1288. The other 14 and odd per cent are evidently children too young for literacy. It is a prosperous community, with a commercialised literacy, though the literacy is mostly confined to the mother tongue, whereas the bulk of the State's indigenous literates are literate in more than one tongue and some in as many as four or five tongues!

The major communities in the State, numbering over a lakh are fifteen, about 11 lakhs of Panchamas, 14½ lakhs of Vokkaligars, 1½ of Lingayats, 4½ each of Kurubars and Mussalmans, 3½ of Bedas, and about 3 lakhs of Brahmins, the remaining 8 communities numbering from one to two lakhs each.

Amongst these the Brahmins have the largest or 59% of literates, numbering 171000. It is no wonder, because among them literacy or *Aksharabhyasa* is a religious prescription for all boys. That of course covers half the population, or perhaps less. The rest of the percentage evidently consists of girls in schools and adult household women who have voluntarily acquired literacy, making up the total of 59 per cent.

The least literate among these major communities are the Panchamas whose 11 lakhs strength shows only 2½ per cent of literates. But even this percentage must be of recent growth, and due to the intensive efforts of Government and the public for ameliorating the conditions of their existence. It is therefore to be considered a rising percentage, though the percentage cannot rise very high, or very speedily, as the community is very large, and very fertile, and its livelihood is dependent entirely on manual labour.

Another large community similarly dependant on manual labour is that of Vokkaligars, out of whose 14½ lakhs only 8 per cent are literate. But in this case also intensified efforts are raising the percentage by degrees, and it may be assumed that the census of this decade will double that percentage.

The Lingayats come next in strength, with 1½ lakhs. But though they too are largely dependent on manual labour, as *Aksharabhyasa* or literacy is a religious ceremonial among them, as among Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vysyas they show a considerably higher percentage of literacy than the Vokkaligars, 18½ per cent.

Editor.

(To be continued)

FOOLISH ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT JAPAN

EX-AMBASSADOR WARNS AGAINST COMPLACENCY

The former United States Ambassador to Japan Mr. Joseph Grew, gave a warning in a speech recently, against foolish optimism and complacent self-confidence about the war with Japan.

The following assumption, he said, should be avoided, that Japanese cities were flimsy and could not survive incendiary air raids, that the Japanese could be starved into submission, and that they were less formidable because they were not free.

"The Japanese work well under order—they are disciplined," Mr. Grew said. "They will not bend. They will fight until they can do it no longer."

Their cities were built to withstand earthquake shock, fire and concussion. Unlike Britain, Japan produced food for all her inhabitants. Japan was well equipped for sea warfare, but Japan could, and must be defeated, said Mr. Grew, adding.

"Our efforts cannot and must not be less than heroic. We cannot fight partially, tentatively and dubiously against men who are fighting body and soul under a frenzy of fanaticism exploited by a dictatorship."

TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN

Addressing the National Republican Club, Mr. Grew added: "We owe much to the British Navy and the Royal Air Force. They stood and held between the Nazis and us and the rest of the world. In the tragic June of 1940, it seemed that nothing but a miracle could save Britain. But a miracle did save. It was a miracle of the people to whom nothing matters but first to defend themselves, and then fight on to victory. To the British people, our debts are incalculable."

"We can look no less to our Russian Allies to see the power of spontaneous solidarity. China has been unified. China has stood and held, and to China, too, we are profoundly indebted." Mr. Grew added that nothing else mattered but "winning the war and establishing a decent, firm peace!"

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SALT, MUSTARD, PEPPER

You say, "Pass the cruets, please!" just like that. And you sift the pepper over your food, pour a tiny heap of salt, dab a spoonful of mustard on the side of your plate—and enjoy your meal in consequence. Eating would indeed be, for most of us, a dull and unpalatable business without these three simple condiments. Because they are common, because you can buy them in any shop for a couple of coppers, you have probably never stopped to think about them.

Yet these condiments have caused political intrigue, religious schism, and brought ruin to some, and fabulous wealth to others. Let us go exploring. Let us try to find the real story behind the packets on the grocer's shelf—the story that is in front of every one of us, every time we sit down to eat—if only we knew it.

SALT AND SALARY

Salt was not always a cheap and easily accessible commodity. Way back in the days of barter it was on a par almost as precious as gold. For a handful of salt you could buy a beautiful woman for a wife. The word "salary" comes from the Roman "salarium," or salt ration with which the soldiers of Imperial Rome were paid. And so when we say a man is "Not worth his salt," we merely echo the words of some long-dead sergeant-major cursing a "rookie" of more than ordinary dullness.

Salt is everywhere—in land, in the sea, and even in the air! Scientists tell us that rain brings down enough salt from the atmosphere to cover each square mile of land with twenty-five tons of salt, every year. The salt deposits from the land are washed away by rivers and streams down into the ocean, and so the sea is kept perpetually salt—normally three and one-third parts of the mineral to every hundred parts of water. If the entire ocean dried up, say the scientists, there would be left four and a half million cubic miles of rock salt!

CONSIGNMENTS OF CONDIMENTS

Try to imagine all the dry land in Europe, from the Arctic Ocean to the Mediterranean, from Calais to the Russian border—hills, mountains and everything—piled on top of itself no fewer than fourteen and a half times, and you'll just begin to have some notion of how much salt there is in the sea!

In the very early days of the world, long before the coming of mankind, the surface of the earth underwent a series of upheavals. Land rose from ocean beds, and seas crept in where the land had sunk. Wherever the sea receded, it left behind great deposits of salt, now buried underneath the earth's surface. It is from these buried salt deposits—rock salt—that most of the salt we now use is

obtained. Up till quite recently salt was mined in much the same way as coal is mined, but nowadays the more popular method is to win the salt from the bowels of the earth in liquid form.

Almost as ancient as the story of salt is the story of mustard. Nowadays, we think of mustard as a piquant appetizer to meat. Its medicinal qualities are remembered only in times of necessity. But in far-off days, long before the dawn of Christianity, it was the other way round. Mustard was recognised as a "number 1 remedy" for all sorts of ailments by the Harley Street men of the ancient medical world!

It was in 1720, however, that a good dame by the name of Mrs. Clements, who lived in Durham, hit upon the idea of grinding the seeds like wheat. She found that the paste she made by adding water saved any amount of trouble. She journeyed to London, collected orders for her product personally, and soon the fame of her "Durham mustard" spread. It reached the ears of the reigning monarch, King George I, who extended his royal patronage to the new discovered process. Fame, wealth and distinction were the reward for Mrs. Clements' simple discovery.

The best household mustard is a blend of brown and white seed, mixed with wheaten flour as a preservative and coloured with turmeric. The blending is a highly delicate job, and the centuries-old process is kept a jealously guarded secret. Into the fertile soil of the East Anglian counties Lincolnshire, and Cambridgeshire, and in Yorkshire the mustard seeds are drilled during March and April. By June they are 6ft. tall, flowering yellow.

KEEP THOSE MICE AWAY

Mustard baths have valuable medicinal uses. The mustard in the water causes the tiny blood vessel in the skin to enlarge, and increases the circulation of the blood. It opens the pores, and stimulates the glands which exude internal poisons. In addition, mustard has an almost endless number of strange uses. Did you know that mustard keeps mice away, stimulates the egg production of poultry, keeps pests off the garden, cleans sin drains? That two ounces of mustard in your car radiator help to stop a leak? That mustard remove ink stains, is good for dogs with distemper, and that a stiff paste will clean your silver, or keep loose tiles in place?

Pepper is one of the earliest spices known to mankind. And for hundreds of years it was regarded as the greatest of all. For many ages pepper has been a staple article of commerce between Europe and India. It was the exorbitant price of pepper in the Middle Ages that led the Portuguese to seek sea-route to India.

Pepper itself is the berry of a climbing shrub, and a native of the East Indies. The minute flowers hang in spiky sprays, from which the red berry eventually develops. These, when ripened, become the peppercorns of commerce.

There are two main varieties of pepper—black and white. Both are derived from the same berry, the difference being that the white variety comes from fully ripened berries, whereas the black is dried in the sun from the red fruit. The white variety, more popular in England, is not quite so pungent as the black, and according to experts it possesses a finer flavour.

AN UNDERGROUND CITY

The catacombs of Paris are really subterranean stone quarries, from which the famous Paris Opera and many other public buildings obtained their building material. They belong to the State, and large areas are now let to growers of the famous *mushrooms de Paris*, mushrooms much prized by French gourmets.

This underground city, with streets as wide as those on the surface, and along which run laden lorries piled with this dainty, is the greatest mushroom-producing centre in the world. Many miles of pipes are laid down for the watering of the mushroom beds.

The mushrooms are picked every morning at five o'clock, and packed into baskets and dispatched to every town in France. All the morning the streets of this underground city resound to the passing motor lorries—some of eight-ton capacity—leaving for the Paris market. The city has a perfect system of ventilation operated by huge petrol-driven fans.

The inhabitants of the mushroom city live in eight miles of streets about 100 feet below the surface!

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FUN IN LAW COURTS

(Continued from last issue.)

"Gentlemen, my client—my unfortunate client—" Once again he broke down.

"Come, Mr. Jones," interposed the judge cruelly. "Don't be nervous. *So far the court is entirely with you.*"

One might have expected that the admission of women to the Bar would have produced a large crop of tales, but I only recall one or two. A prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty," and asked for legal aid.

"Very well," said the Judge, "Miss So-and-So shall defend you."

"Oh, all right," said the prisoner in a disgusted voice. "Guilty then."

Numbers of stories, real and apochryphal, cluster round the name of Mr. Justice Rigby Swift. I have heard old chestnuts fathered on him that any elderly barrister will tell you were current in his youth about Hawkins and Grantham, and that probably go back still farther. But for one of the most famous Rigby stories, current in various forms, I can vouch with exactitude, for I was in court when the incident occurred.

HE HAD THE LAST LAUGH

A Northern Circuit barrister was arguing at some length before Swift. J. C. Jackson, K.C., listening to the case, realized that the judge had already been converted, and scribbled the following note to his friend.

"Sit down, you b.f. Can't you see the old idiot is with you?"

To the horror of both counsel, the Judge, having watched the passage of the note, demanded to see it. In spite of their embarrassed protests he insisted on the note being handed up, and read it in a dead silence. He refolded it and said portentously:—

"Usher, hand the note back to learned counsel." This was done.

"Now, have you read Mr. Jackson's note?"

"Er—yes, my lord."

"Read it again!" said Rigby.

Counsel took the hint, and concluded his speech.

On another occasion an angry barrister, leaving the court, was unwise enough to describe the judge as a "silly old gentleman." Rigby who could be very quick of hearing when it was least wanted, called him back.

"Do I understand," he asked in his slow Lancashire voice, "that you consider me a silly old gentleman?"

The barrister made some shamed, inaudible reply.

"I strongly resent it!" said Swift. "Old, certainly. Silly, perhaps. But gentleman—never!"

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VOL. 3 No. 9]

MONDAY 16-11-1942

[PRICE 0-1-0

STALIN SPEAKS

Addressing the Moscow Soviet on the 25th anniversary of the Revolution, M. Stalin, in the course of a survey of the European War, made the following interesting observations.

"In the course of the war imposed on nations by Hitlerite Germany, two opposite camps have been formed—the camp of the Italo-German coalition and the camp of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition. It is indisputable that these two coalitions opposing each other are guided by two different and opposing programmes.

"The programme of the Italo-German coalition can be characterised as follows: racial hatred, the supremacy of chosen nations, the subjugation of other nations in the seizure of their territories, the economic enslavement of conquered nations, deprivation of their national wealth, the destruction of democratic liberty and the establishment of a Hitlerite regime everywhere.

"The programme of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition is: the abolition of racial exclusiveness, equality of nations and the inviolability of their territory, the liberation of enslaved nations and the restoration of their sovereign rights, the right of establishing whatever regime they like, economic assistance to the countries which have suffered and help to be given them in achieving material welfare, the restoration of democratic liberty and the destruction of the Hitlerite regime."

RUSSIA'S WAR AIMS

"In an interview with a Turkish General Hitler said, 'We shall destroy Russia and it will never be again.' That is rather silly. 'We are not troubled with the problem of destroying Germany because it is not more possible to destroy Germany than Russia. But to destroy the Hitlerite State is possible and necessary (prolonged applause). Our first aim is the destruction of the Hitlerite State and of the men who inspire it!

"Our aim is not to destroy all armed force in Germany because this is impossible, but our second aim is to destroy the Hitlerite army and wipe out its leaders. The Hitlerite scoundrels have made it routine procedure to torture Soviet prisoners, to kill them by the hundreds and to leave them to die of starvation. They kill the civilian population of the country, men, women and children, old people,

our brothers and sisters. Only subhumans devoid of all sense of honour, debased to the level of beasts, are capable of acts which they are perpetrating against defenceless people in the Ukraine, White Russia, the Baltic area, Moldavia, the Crimea and the Caucasus!

"They have built Europe over with gallows. They have introduced a vile system of hostages. They hang innocent relatives because some German bully is prevented from raping a woman or committing robbery. They have transformed Europe into a prison of nations and they call this the new order in Europe. We know the names of those responsible for these outrages, all these jumped-up Governors-General or near Governors, commandants and sub-commandants. Their names are known to tens of thousands of tortured people. Let these executioners know that they will not escape responsibility for their crimes or punishment of victimised nations!

"Our third war aim then is to destroy this new order in Europe and punish its builders. Comrades, we are waging a great war of liberation but we are not waging it alone. We are fighting together with our Allies. It is going to bring us victory over the dastard enemies of mankind, over the German and Fascist imperialists!"

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RUBBER

ITS ORIGIN AND USE

Rubber is always in the news. It is one of the sinews of war, as well as of peace, and so far no perfect substitute has been found. Most people know now that it is the latex of a Brazilian tree, but for a long time nobody knew what it was, whence it came, or guessed its possibilities—except a statesman who, on being shown a piece at the opening of the Crystal Palace Exhibition, remarked, "The child is yet unborn who will see the end of that!"

The natives called the tree *ulquahull*. They knew the curious properties of the sap, which they coagulated into balls which bounced, and with which they played games. One of these was introduced into Europe early in the seventeenth century, but the substance remained a mystery until the visit of some French scientists to South America in 1715. The first specimen, "two balls of a new elastick substance," reached England in 1767, and were sent to Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society. Nothing came of this, and the next mention we have occurs in an essay in 1772 by Dr. Priestley, who wrote, "I have seen a substance excellently adapted for the purpose of wiping from paper the marks of a black-lead pencil. It must be of singular use to those who practise drawing. It is sold by Mr. Nairne, the instrument maker opposite the Royal Exchange. He sells a piece about an half inch long for three shillings, and says it will last for several years." From this early application came the name India-rubber. (America was still called the Indies.)

EXPERTS MYSTIFIED

Chemists and scientists had it in their hands for no fewer than 120 years before they could find any practical use for it! For all that time, caoutchouc, as it was by then officially known, was used solely for rubbing out pencil marks! But in 1820 a man named Macintosh began to take an interest in the substance.

He cut it into strips and used it for springs, braces, and other things for which until then wire had been used. He explored the possibilities farther. He boiled it, baked it, pounded it, and then—although he did not know it—made a discovery that was to revolutionize many industries. He discovered that rubber could be dissolved in oil of turpentine.

This enabled him to press it into thin sheets. He found that rubber would also dissolve in coal-tar naphtha. He coated cotton with the varnish thus produced, and finding it waterproof made the first of the garments that still bear his name—the macintosh! This was in 1823. Tarpaulins made of rubber and tar, same sort.

Then a traveller reported that in Mexico, a similar latex (rubber can be taken from several different plants) was used for making shoes. Rubber overshoes were soon on the market. They were made by the simple expedient of dipping a last into liquid rubber, allowing it to dry, and dipping it again until the shoe was the desired thickness.

But the great discovery was yet to come, for up to this time rubber became stiff when it was cold and lost its elastick quality. The firm of Macintosh and Co., rightly called the fathers of rubber, discovered that when rubber was exposed to the action of sulphur at high temperatures it was afterwards unaffected by heat or cold!

All sorts of things were then made of rubber—walking sticks, picture frames, flutes, whips, and so on. Photography, the railways and the telegraph, were then in their infancy, and rubber was soon in demand for many purposes connected with them. The general speeding up of transport made it one of the world's most important commodities.

FAT MEN AND ENERGY

People are fond of ridiculing fat men and pointing the finger of scorn at them; but more often than not fat men are successful. Dr. Berthold, the eminent medical authority, goes so far as to say that "embonpoint is one of the greatest benefits that Providence can bestow on Man, for with obesity comes perseverance, virtue and contentment!"

A review of the fat men of history bears out this theory. Thomas Aquinas was so fat that he sat at a special table with a semi-circle cut out of it, into which his stomach fitted. Napoleon became fat at thirty, Mirabeau was prodigiously stout, and Balzac, Dumas and G. K. Chesterton were prodigies of energy and mountains of flesh.

Among outstanding fat men are Henry VIII, Gambetta, Gautier, Victor Hugo, Rossini, and Dr. Johnson. Oscar Asche, the actor, tipped the scales at twenty-four stone; to-day we have Vladimir Cernikoff, famous pianist, weighing twenty-two stone eleven pound, and Teddy Brown, the musical-hall star, both energetic. Even Dan Lambert, of Leicester, who weighed fifty-two stone eleven pound, was a fine swimmer!

CHINA AT WAR

"There is little that Chungking does not know about bombing and how to take it," said Sir Robert Reid, Chinese Relations Officer of the Government of India, broadcasting on "China To-day" from the Calcutta Station of All India Radio.

He stated that the citizens of Chungking knew exactly what to do, where to go during an air raid, and carried out their duties without hurry and without fuss, calmly taking full advantage of the good warning system which allowed generally of an ample margin in which to make one's preparation and get to one's shelter. "Illustrative of that quiet resolute spirit is the way in which Chungking has been built and rebuilt over and over again," he added.

Sir Robert Reid also referred to the reversion to horse-drawn traffic in Chungking (owing to petrol scarcity) as one of many proofs of the adaptability of the citizens. With petrol scarce or non-existent the Chinese had also turned to tung oil and other sources of fuel. Extensive use was also made of alcohol distilled from molasses and of charcoal as fuel. Sir Robert said that the general impression one got of Chungking was of intense activity, of an alertness of mind and body, a cheerfulness and an adaptability, which was more impressive.

Hardships, discomfort and privation, however, did abound. What could one expect when the country had been robbed of her seaports, had been at war for five years, and had an enemy infesting great parts of her provinces all this time? Added to this was the influx into Chungking of war emigrants, Government officials, tradesmen and private persons from the eastern Provinces, which had raised its population from some 300,000 to something like a million!

FANTASTIC PRICES

"Shop windows" Sir Robert continued, "may be full, the streets may be swarming with well-fed people, labour may be earning big money, but behind all is the spectre of inflation. Prices are fantastic, and this hits the person on a fixed wage hard indeed. It has been stated—to give a single instance, that Chinese and foreigners alike engaged in church, medical and teaching work supported by funds from abroad, will have received salary cuts of 85 per cent. Similarly, a small but insignificant instance, the students of one of the universities have become so poor that they cannot afford benches in their dining hall, but stand instead of sitting round the daily rice-bowl!"

Speaking about Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, Sir Robert said: "I think people are apt to look upon Marshal Chiang Kai-shek as a Dictator or sole ruler of China. In a sense he is: his word goes, and he is the one man who has knit China together, made her what she is to-day, and the one man on whom at present, at any rate, her future depends. But he is not a Dictator!"

VITALITY OF HINDUISM

LORD MESTON ON ITS POWER OF
ADAPTABILITY LONDON.

At the Manchester week-end School on India under the auspices of the University, a paper by Lord Meston was read in his absence by Professor H. J. Fleury.

Declaring that "in Hindustan, unity, so far as it goes, has been the product of a unique social system drawing its sanctions ultimately from the innate religion or religious fears of the peoples", Lord Meston said, "The unity is yet incomplete, and time is needed to cement it. But Hinduism is in no hurry. It has had a longer experience of man and his frailties than any other religion extant in the world outside China. Within limits it is more adaptable than it professes or even knows, and in self-defence it will go through the forms of adapting itself to the modern heresies of Democracy. It will wait and work patiently, while tempests rage over forms of Government, convinced that, in the end, it will retain full control over men's lives and souls. Just as Hindustan was the cradle of a system of life and faith fundamentally different from any other social and intellectual structure in the world, so it may yet—not to-day or to-morrow—give birth to a political system of a type which none of us can now foresee!"

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LITERACY IN MYSORE

II

In the course of our remarks on the above in our last issue, we sought to explain the great percentage of literates among Jews in the State as due probably to their being mostly adults, and as a preparation for the study of their *Talmud*.

We have since come across the following story which seems to offer a further explanation of that remarkable fact.

A Jew went to heaven accompanied by a Scotsman. Living conditions they found very crowded. Accordingly St. Peter ordered them back to earth for another five years. Both men protested that their heirs had claimed their estates and that they had nothing to live on. "Then I'll give you all you want," said St. Peter. "How much?" The Scotsman figured it out carefully. "Well I canna do on less than a hundred thousand pounds." St. Peter gave him the money and turned to the Jew. "How much?" he asked. The Jew looked after the Scotsman. "Never mind. Just give me Macpherson's address," he asked!

The Jews have naturally to make themselves literate in order to pursue the Macphersons of the world and share their wealth!

The Muslims with a 4½ lakhs population claim a literacy of 102,000 persons, or 22.7 per cent. This would mean that assuming a strength of 5 persons per household, every Muslim householder in the State is literate, and that there is no house which does not contain a literate. If that is in accordance with facts, it would be a matter for congratulation. It would mean that Muslims are 26% more literate than Lingayats, nearly thrice as literate as Vokkaligas, twice as literate

as the Hindus as a whole, and nine times as literate as the Panchamas!

Among the other communities numbering over one lakh, the Bedas, Banajaras, the Gangakulas, Kurubas and Upparas, all exhibit an equal amount of literacy, i.e., 4 to 5 per cent.

Of the smaller communities, the Vyayas with a population of 53000 show a literacy of 44 per cent, the Nagarthas, Mudaliyars, and Indian Christians come next with 33 to 36 per cent, and the Darzis, Kshatriyas, Rajaputs, Satanis, and Jains follow with 22 to 30 per cent. The population of the State as a whole, amounting to 71,70,000 shows 12½ per cent literacy, with just 895,000 literates.

We think that literacy in many ways resembles riches. Riches are not essential to happiness, greatness, or contentment. Riches do not procure a man these things. Absence of them does not render a man unhappy mean, or contemptible. Like acquired taste they are an acquired possession, and an acquired possession only, and do not help to solve human problems. The difference between the rich and the poor man is in the possession of riches only, and not in moral worth, intellectual greatness, or manly endeavour.

Literacy, similarly, is an acquired possession. It is not such as to render the literate man a greater or happier one than the illiterate. It may help to solve some problems, rather small. It no doubt creates others, and does not reduce the number of problems in the social State.

Dr. Johnson has somewhere said, "Women speaking? Women speaking? Women speaking is like dog dancing on its hind legs." The dancing dog has been taught a little dancing, at some pains, that is all. It does not make it a greater dog in canine qualities than other dogs.

Similarly we think literacy does not help the salvation of the soul or embellishment of the body. Christ, we think, was not literate. Nawab Hydar has definitely told us that he was not literate and did not care much for it.

DO SOULS MIGRATE ?

In the African jungle there are Leopard Men reputed to be able to interchange souls with the leopards, or otherwise control these beasts by mysterious means. They can be men or beasts at will; assuming the shape of animals, they wander from their own bodies to those of the animals, and back again.

Having lived for twenty years in the wilds, Mr. Juba Kennerley, a prospector and explorer, determined to investigate this strange phenomenon. Here are some of his most amazing discoveries, described in a book which teems with drama and adventure, among strange tribes, called "The Terror of the Leopard Men" (Stanley Paul, 16s.).

A witch-doctor, Chusimbo, gave Mr. Kennerley what he calls one of the most astonishing experiences of his life. Chusimbo claimed that his "bush soul" resided in a leopard, and to prove that he was no idle boaster, offered to display his powers one night of the full moon.

With a famous character of the African veldt MacAndrew—known as One-eyed Mac—Mr. Kennerley followed the witch-doctor to the top of a kopje, where he signalled them to crouch down and wait. It wasn't a pleasant experience.

At regular intervals the witch-doctor uttered guttural calls. Then, as if in answer, came the unmistakable "cough" of a leopard, and out from the bush strolled a magnificent specimen. Instinc-

tively Mr. Kennerley raised his rifle, but Mac gripped his wrist just in time. He looked on while Chusimbo and the leopard stood watching each other, both motionless.

BESIEGED BY BEASTS

Then, softly, the witch-doctor began to speak to the leopard in a language Mr. Kennerley did not understand. Mac explained afterwards that it wasn't any one of the twenty different dialects he had mastered. Yet the leopard understood it! He listened, all attention, his face "expressing the same interest as can sometimes be seen on the face of a pet dog or cat when its owner speaks some little phrase it thoroughly understands."

The wonder of this was entirely eclipsed when the leopard appeared to answer what were plainly the witch-doctor's questions, and "replied in a voice that plainly resembled that of a human being." It was so uncanny, Mr. Kennerley says, that wonder changed to something not far removed from fear and the palms of his hand grew moist with sweat.

"The whole business," Mr. Kennerley comments "was beyond my powers of explanation.... Doubtless one might think that Chusimbo had mastered the art of ventriloquism, but if he had, then he is the finest untutored savage I have ever known to have this accomplishment!"

Another uncanny experience came to Mr. Kennerley in the Juga Valley. Musa, a Bagarim drill-boy, found in the wake of a large herd of baboons a baby baboon only a few hours old, left at the wayside by some careless mother. It was taken to Musa's wife, who suckled it and promptly "adopted" it.

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6. Winston Churchill 0—4—0

BATTLE FOR A BABY

At about dusk that evening Mr. Kennerley, scouring the nearby line of cliffs with binoculars, noticed at the baboons appeared to be massing.

Their intention was plain: they were preparing to tack the camp. The native boys grabbed anything that would serve as weapon and concentrated around Mr. Kennerley's hut. The defenders were no hundred strong; he had about 150 rounds of rifle and gun ammunition, but that was of little defence against an enemy numbering thousands.

A hundred yards or so from the camp the advancing hordes decided to halt, squatting on their haunches, their great jaws slavering as they bared cruel fangs that could tear a leopard to pieces. Swiftly falling twilight added to the horror of this terrifying experience.

At this moment out waddled Mrs. Musa, with the cause of all the trouble clasped to her breast crying casually that she was going to hand the infant to its rightful owners. Mr. Kennerley could do nothing to restrain her from risking her life.

The creatures received her at first in motionless, long silence. Then one or two of the young cubs became restive, whereupon she called out in some strange gibberish. Instantly a young female baboon advanced and took the infant.

A babble of loud grunts broke out, which evidently meant approval; then the assembled mass began

to disperse. Mr. Kennerley left Mrs. Musa gazing after the retreating baboons as if wondering if she should join the creatures she understood so well: he went to his hut and gave himself a stiff whiskey,—he needed it!

Travelling on the railway running north from the port of Beira, Portuguese East Africa, Mr. Kennerley was told that the line cost sixteen lives per mile to build, mainly owing to the depredations of man-killing leopards and lions—and it was over a hundred miles to the border of Rhodesia alone.

Among the lions was a savage, black-maned brute whose daring knew no bounds, and whose killings were prodigious. The native boys working on the line swore that it was under human influence, and a "bass" boy with the gangs, a gigantic Zulu and veteran warrior, boasted of his powers of wandering abroad in the form of a lion!

The lion's killings reached fantastic levels. By the time they were halfway through the notorious Anatongas forest cutting, panic reigned, and no man dared move outside his hut after dark!

Then, one night, the little pilot engine which brought supplies along the new-made tract was nearly derailed by a violent impact. Driver and fireman, hastily descending, were amazed to find stretched across the lines the carcass of a huge black-maned lion. The next day the driver found attached to his front wheel strips of a kaross skin robe which had belonged to the giant Zulu, who was never seen again!

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[VOL. 3 No. 10]

MONDAY 23-11-1942

[PRICE 0-1-0]

EDUCATION OF ANGLO-INDIANS

JUBBULPORE.

"To my fellow Indians who blame us for our seeming indifference to India and things Indian I say this: 'Not we but the system of education imposed in us and over which we have had no control has been to blame'," said Mr. Frank R. Anthony, President-in-chief of the Anglo-Indian Association, speaking at a dinner got up in honour of the Rev. J. C. Rogers, Headmaster of the Christ Church School, Jubbulpore, by the old boys of the school.

Paying a tribute to the Rev. Rogers, Mr. Anthony said that to his teaching thousands of Anglo-Indians owed everything in their life. He stood out as perhaps the greatest argument for conceding the principle that the Anglo-Indians must be educated by Anglo-Indians.

Mr. Anthony criticised the system of Anglo-Indian education as one divorced from the real needs of the Community, from the real conditions of Indian life; a system of pretentious Christianity divorced from the elementary Christian principles of racial equality and communal brotherhood, a system which had ignored the first principles of good education. He added that a school's first duty was to be the nursery of communal pride and love of one's motherland! But the European school had inspired the Anglo-Indian not only with a disregard for his fellow Indians, but, what was much worse, with a disregard for his motherland! But the greatest crime the European educationist had committed against the Community was to infuse an anti-Anglo-Indian complex in the Anglo-Indians. They realised that the only hope for the future was the complete overhaul of the present moth-eaten and obsolete values which were strangling Anglo-Indian education. The first step in this direction must be the control of Anglo-Indian education by Anglo-Indians, and their education must have a definite vocational and technical bias.

"When Anglo-Indians control and teach their children this pride of community and love of India, they would be among the leaders of the new India," concluded Mr. Anthony. He then presented the Rev. Rogers with an address on behalf of the old boys and toasted the health, long life and honoured old age of the chief guest.

A PRESS NOTE

NEW DELHI.

The Government of India have fixed the maximum prices at which motor car giant and motor cycle tyres and tubes of Indian manufacture shall be sold. The notification appeared in the Gazette of India of October 31, 1942, and it provides that the schedule of maximum prices fixed shall be displayed prominently at their places of business by all tyre dealers.

When purchasing tyres, for which they hold valid authorisations from the Rationing Authority, the public are advised to consult the schedule of prices so displayed.

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MONEY'S SLAVES

Two recent items in the daily papers must have given sane men food for thought. A man found dead from starvation was later discovered to have £8,000 in the bank. Another, a cripple, taken to hospital dying from exposure, was found to have more than £500 hidden in his wooden leg!

Economy is an excellent thing, and saving a wise and natural precaution; but this extraordinary mania of risking self-destruction for the sake of amassing wealth is one which no normal person will ever understand. It is not uncommon, so we can only conclude that it is a disease, an obsession brought on by avarice.

CROOKED TO THE LAST

Consider, for example, the insane miserliness of John Hopkins, who was known locally by the unpleasant nickname of the Vulture. He lived a miserable existence and was never known to give anyone a penny. When he died, his will was proved at £200,000—tied up so that it could not be spent until the second generation! He couldn't even bear to think of his money being spent after he was dead! Well might we ask, what did he hope to gain?

One of the most noted misers of all time was John Elwes, of Suffolk, who lived in the last century. He inherited £150,000 from his uncle (also a miser), and £100,000 from his mother, who actually starved herself to death. It looks as if the trouble ran in the family. This lunatic—he could hardly have been less—always went to bed at dusk to save lighting a lamp. He would never have a fire, but in cold weather walked up and down to keep warm!

He ate only odd scraps of bread. He would not have his shoes cleaned because he said it wore them out! The only hat he ever had was one which he picked up out of a ditch—and he didn't keep that long. Being offered a shilling for it by a rag collector, he took the money. In this wretched state he lived to be ninety, and died leaving £800,000!

"Shanky" Williams—as he was called—took some beating. He amassed a fortune, but couldn't find it in his heart to spend any of it on his own comfort.

He lived and died, in a cheap lodging house. His last act, a few hours before he died, was crooked. He sent for the agents of three anatomical institutions, arranged for them to arrive at different times, and sold his body for three guineas—to each of them! Why did he do a thing like this on his deathbed? He couldn't take the money with him?

It is an odd thing, but more than one miser has tried to save money on his own funeral. Edward Nokes, of Hornchurch, bought his own coffin, and to save money arranged for cord to be used instead

of screws to keep the lid on! There was no coffin plate, just the two letters E. N. being carved in the wood. Yet he was a wealthy man. Thomas Pitt, of Warwick, also visited several undertakers when he was dying in order to pick up a cheap coffin. He died leaving £4,000.

DANIEL'S DODGES

Daniel Dancer used to bathe in a pond, and then run up and down to dry himself—to save a towel! He spent his days collecting bones, and at night slept in a barn on a sack of mouldy hay. He lived to be eighty-seven. After he died, under the floor of the barn was found £2,500; in the manger £500; in the chimney, £200; in an old teapot, £600! What was his idea?

Thomas Cooke, another miser of the last century must have been a scamp as well. He lived by pretending to faint in the street. In this way he got food, and sometimes a free drink. He left £100,000. At his funeral people threw rotten eggs and cabbage at his coffin.

Thomas Clark, stockbroker, left nearly half a million of money. For years he returned his income for tax purposes at £6,000 a year. Yet he boasted that he had never spent as much as a shilling on a meal! He ate of a single plate on barn boards! William Cox was found dead in a London lodging house, in an emaciated condition. Amongst his filthy rags was found £7,000.

Mind you, there is difference between miserliness and parsimony. It was said that the famous Duke of Marlborough used to walk home on a dark night to save 9d. for a conveyance. He died worth a million and a half. Lord Bath, the nineteenth century statesman, was not exactly a miser, but his meanness was notorious. His usual tip was a ha'penny.

One good story was told against him. He owed a tradesman some money, which the man could not get. So wherever Lord Bath was staying he would go to the house and ring the bell. As soon as the door was open, he would shout at the top of his voice so that the servants could hear, "Give me my money". Finally he followed Lord Bath into church, where sitting just behind him, as the sermon was about to begin, he said loudly enough for the entire congregation to hear, "Give me my money." That did it. Lord Bath went out and paid him!

Ostervaid, the famous banker of the last century started life in a small way. When he was young he used to go out in the evening and buying the cheapest drink available, collect all the corks he could find on the floor. At the end of eighty years he had so many corks that he sold them for twelve guineas, and with this sum he laid the foundation of his vast fortune. There was a method in his madness!

W. E.

BRITISH CAPITAL IN INDIA

TOTAL ESTIMATED AT £ 300 MILLION

LONDON.

The *Manchester Guardian* writes in its Financial Column:—

In January the last of the great India stocks, the 3½ per cent loan, will be repaid. The Bank of England has just appealed to holders to use the special facilities which will be provided for investing the proceeds directly in current Government loans. After that repayment, the total sterling debt of the Government of India will be only £66,000,000.

Something like a £300,000,000 debt contracted for building railways, ports and other productive enterprises will have been repaid during this war. There remains British capital in Indian industry and trade and other investments. This has just been estimated by a reliable authority at £240,000,000 made up as follows: municipal and port trust loans, £15,000,000; companies registered in India £75,000,000; companies registered elsewhere but operating in India £100,000,000; other trade interests, £50,000,000. If this estimate is accepted, Britain's total financial stake in India amounts to £300,000,000 which is less than British capital invested at certain times in one or two of the South American States. On the whole, the estimate seems sound. It is often said that British companies with offices in India have enormous capital, but it is absurd to include, for example, the entire share capital of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China in the British stake in India.

An interesting point is that the Indian Reserve Bank has already about £ 300,000,000 in sterling funds in Britain, so that all British investments could in theory be bought out in one sweep. What is more, British debts to India will from now on increase rapidly, and we shall end as debtors of India. That will provide India at the end of the war with power to make great imports from Britain without any real current payment, and it will mean that for part of our post-war exports to India we shall get no return except the cancellation of some figures in the ledgers!

THE SIKANDAR FORMULA

NEW DELHI.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan is reported to have evolved a new formula for the settlement of the communal tangle in his Province. The formula it seems, is based on the presumption that a settlement of the communal issue in the Punjab would automatically lead to a settlement of the All-India problem.

The plan accepts the essential features of the Cripps scheme as regards the formation of a Constituent Assembly. If 75 per cent of the total number of members of the Assembly elected after the war vote in favour of remaining within the Union, such a vote would be regarded as decisive. Similarly, should the same proportion decide upon a breakaway from the Centre. Punjab would do so. The question arises what should be done in the event of such a decision either way not forthcoming. Sir Sikandar's formula provides that if 60 per cent of the total Muslim members of the Legislature demand a plebiscite on the question of seperation, such a plebiscite would take place in respect of all Muslims on the electoral rolls. The decision even by a bare majority in such a referendum would be effective. In the event of a majority decision favouring secession, the non-Muslim elements would then have the right of recording their verdict. It would be open to 60 per cent of the total number of non-muslim members of the Assembly, excluding Europeans, to demand a similar plebiscite. Should a bare majority of non-Muslim electors decide in favour of separating their areas from the Punjab, right of separation would then be conceded to those parts of the Province.

What an easy, clear-cut, and unexceptionable solution!

Ed.

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The Rationalist.

Monday 23-11-1942.

THE MYSORE SUGAR COMPANY

The long speech of the Chairman of the above Company advertised prominently in the Press has been lying on our table for some time past demanding attention.

Sugar has become so important a subject of current topic, that we may as well wade through the Chairman's sea of words, and see what the public should get out of them.

In 1929 there were only 24 sugar factories in India producing but 70000 tons. To-day there are 145 factories producing some 14 lakhs of tons. The Mysore Sugar Company is just one of them, producing some 30,000 tons. This gives us its relative importance in the Indian sugar world, which itself is rather a limited world compared with Java or Cuba.

Nevertheless the Chairman imagines that the world's eye is on him, and heaps on himself bucket-fuls of complacent self-satisfaction before the share-holders, like a man who lathers himself with soap-suds before meeting the edge of the razor, safety or otherwise.

During last year the factory worked for 284 days, crushed 332000 tons of cane, and produced some 30,000 tons of sugar. By the sale of that it paid the Government some Rs. 17 lakhs as duty, Rs. 3 and odd lakhs as taxes, and Rs. 2.40 lakhs as dividend, and made a profit of Rs. 17 lakhs for itself. All this with a capital of only Rs. 21.75 lakhs, out of which Government hold Rs. 12 lakhs. That is, on 21.75 lakhs the Company made about Rs. 17 lakhs, and on Rs. 12 lakhs the Government made over Rs. 22½ lakhs! And the Chairman gleefully adds, "The net profits would have been considerably more had it not been for the fact that low prices were obtaining during the major portion of the year." We have heard that thirst increases the more one lumbibes, be it money, or be it

wine! The law of usury, the law of *dam-dupa*, the law of profiteering, are all swept aside. This of course is no profiteering, and the price of 8 annas per vis which the poor labourer pays is fair price, because all the profit that the retailer gets out of this stuff is the value of the used bag!

"The quantity of sugar recovered," he proceeds, "is not as high as usual. This is mainly due to the fact that throughout the year the cane crushed was over-ripe and had deteriorated in quality." Does the Chairman know the meaning of what he says? How can cane be over-ripe throughout the year? If the planting is "according to programme" as he claims, and the factor has been working normally and efficiently as he also claims, how can the cane grow over-ripe and deteriorate? We can understand a portion of it becoming over-ripe if the factory could not work overtime in order to consume it. But how could all the cane be over-ripe and deteriorated throughout the year unless the Cane Section and the Factor Section were both egregiously inefficient?

The Directors of course are unexceptionable, because they have drawn only a mode Rs. 12,210-12-8 for the seven of them!

In the result sugar made out of over-ripe and deteriorated cane is placed for consumption before a trusting public, and they have to consume it with thanks to the Chairman.

It is stated that about 3 lakhs of tons of cane were supplied by ryots to whom about Rs. 40 lakhs were paid as price and bonus. The Chairman adds, "The goodwill of the ryots is the greatest asset to the Sugar Company. With a view to keep them happy and contented we create a price stabilisation fund for ensuring them a fair price, taking in consideration the very unhealthy condition under which the cane grower in the Irw Canal area has to live and work," and so on.

But how much of the Rs. 40 lakhs do actually reach the ryot? A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs is shown as advances to the ryots. Is it cash paid? No, we think not! It is largely manure purchased by lowest tender, we assume it is the lowest tender, though we have heard stories about the way tenders

dealt with!—and then passed on to the ryots with a sumptuous margin of profit. What that profit is will the Chairman say? And what is the interest rate charged to the ryots on the advances? Is it a modest 12%?

So out of the Rs. 40 lakhs about 10 lakhs goes back to the Company. Then Government steps in and presents its blinding bill for contribution and water-rate and taxes, inexorably piled up one on another, the total being further enhanced by a very decent rate of interest! How much of the 40 lakhs will thereafter remain to the ryots for a happy and contented life,—which means litigation and malaria and seeing one's family and friends being wiped out,—is a problem! However the Chairman has his satisfaction.

The toll of malaria in the region was so bad in recent years that Government had to forbid planting of cane within two furlongs of villages. This upset the Chairman, and he says, "The sudden enforcement of this rule considerably upset our planting programme. When the gravity of the situation, namely that the factory would have to be shut down for a considerable period for want of cane, was brought to the notice of Government, they were pleased to relax the contemplated rule." Does the Chairman mean that Government were faced with two gravities, the depopulation of the villages and the shutting down of the factory for a time, and that they preferred to remove the latter, and let alone the former? What a picture to draw of the Government! Does he mean that Government preferred the pleasure of making a little more money, to the duty of saving the villages and the ryots? If so it is a sorry tale, and we are sorry to hear it!

We know that Companies making even 6 or 7% provide for bonus to the employees. In this 20% Company however no such provision is visible either in the Directors' Report or the Chairman's grandiloquent speech. But instead one hears tale after tale of pin-pricks, supercessions, third-degree methods, and resignations from compulsion, and resignations from disgust! Is this how a 55% Government owned factory should be run?

The Chairman speaks of easing the very unhealthy conditions of the ryot cane-growers,

Is he aware of the service conditions of his own employees in the Farm Section of the Factory? Is not being sent to the Company's farms the same as being sent to a penal settlement in the old Russian days? Is there one treatment in the Factory for men related to the Ministers and similar persons, and a contrary treatment to others? Well, Mr. Chairman?

Getting profits, through a monopoly, in war time, a duffer can do. But to run a big concern efficiently, ethically, humanely, justly, requires brilliant talents. But in this country anybody with butter, or some pull, becomes overnight a Chairman of a concern, and poses as a combination of Ford and Leverhulme, and also Schneider, Krupps, and Edison!

Let us turn from this sombre picture to that in Hyderabad. The Nizam Sugar Factory, we are told, started 4 years ago. It already produces 60% of the State's needs. While the Mysore Factory grows only 9% of its cane on its own farms, the Nizam Factory grows 40%. Its average crushing season is 150 days in the year, not 284 as in Mysore. No wonder malaria rages here! This year the Nizam Factory crushed 177000 tons getting 16800 tons of sugar. Batches of 25 cultivators' sons are trained in modern methods of cultivation, and sent back to their villages to spread the knowledge.

Cane is conveyed to the Factory at its own expense, and not at that of the ryot as in Mysore. The molasses are converted into 4,00,000 gallons of power alcohol, and part of it sold to N. S. Railway.

After 9 years the Mysore Chairman speaks of having spent Rs. 56000 in buildings for employees. The Nizam Factory has already built a colony near it at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. Similar colonies have also been established for the benefit of the employees of the factory's farms!

We mention these things to show that there is much in the Mysore Sugar Company which does not justify self-laudation, or laudation of the world, and that there is much in it that the Directors and the Government should look into and rectify.

Editor.

PROFITEERING

BY THE RT. HON. J. R. CLYNES

FOOD CONTROLLER IN THE LAST WAR,
AND EX-HOME-SECRETARY AND
LORD PRIVY SEAL

Why have food prices risen—and why are they rising? And what can be done to scotch the profiteers, to whose traitorous greed we owe many of the increases in the cost of living? In this powerful, outspoken article Mr. J. R. Clynes, himself a man of vast experience in the fight against profiteering, sets forward his views on this vital national problem:

A Government poster which I have seen displayed in many shop-windows reads more or less in this fashion: "YOUR resolution, YOUR courage, and YOUR sacrifice will bring US victory."

I do not know who selected the wording, but in some shops to-day the legend has an unpleasant double significance. It might almost read: YOUR resolution, courage, and sacrifice will bring US the profits."

I have heard many impassioned appeals for sacrifice from the general public, and no nation is readier than this one to pile lives, money and goods on to the altar of its faith. But it will not stand by and watch profiteers made false priests of that altar—profiteers who fill their bulging pockets with what we are asked to give!

SCANDALOUS GAMBLING

There has been glib talk of controlling prices and stopping those who profiteer in the nation's hour of trial. But little has been done, and I can place my finger on some open scandals of which officialdom says nothing, though it must be no less aware than I am of what is happening.

The basic cause of swift-rising prices is the rise in shipping freight rates. These depend largely on the cost of ships. One must allow for increased cost of materials, insurance, etc., but here are some shipping figures that will shock you.

A ship sold at the end of 1938 for £15,250. She changed hands after the war broke out for £33,000.

A damaged tramp steamer, sold in March 1938 for £7,000, fetched £23,000 in October. A tanker advertised for £90,000 in August 1939 was sold for £144,000 in October. In the same month, the price of a tramp steamer advertised first at £35,000 rose to £45,000.

A fifteen-year-old tramp steamer of under 3,000 tons was sold for £6,000 as long ago as 1932. Lately, she sold for £35,000.

Numbers of ships have changed hands three or four times on paper since war began, and men who

have no conceivable interest in shipping except to fill their pockets by gambling at a time when the nation needs ships, have made pretty fortunes in their cosy offices in Liverpool and London; while gallant sailors who risk death every time they put to sea get a couple of pounds a week apiece, and British housewives watch with alarm while food prices soar!

Those in authority do very little about it. The gross profits made by gambling in ships are not even taxed, because the increased prices of ships are regarded as untaxable inflation of values.

Why is the Government winking at this swindling of the nation? Who is getting the profit out of it? The nation wants to know!

ONE-SIDED SACRIFICE

Thousands of families in this country to-day are unable to purchase the proper necessities of life, because of prices pushed up by the profiteers.

In the last few months, butter has risen from 1s. 3d. per lb. to 1s. 7d. per lb., biscuits are up 2d. to 6d. a lb., sugar 1d. per lb., bacon several pence per lb., meat several pence per lb., cooking eggs several pence per dozen, tinned full-cream milk is up from 5½d. to 7½d., flour bloomers from 6d. to 10½d., women's stockings from 2s. to 3s. per pair, aluminium saucepans are 20 per cent. up, tools sometimes as much as 50 per cent. up, clothes are costing much more, fares have risen, furniture costs 30 per cent. more, tobacco costs more—there is hardly a single article in everyday use that has not risen in price. There have been innumerable complaints of goods purchased at a price later found to be higher than the price marked on the articles.

Meanwhile, Government speakers wring their hands and plead with us not to ask for increased wages! The people of England, they say, must be ready for great and greater sacrifices! The shopkeepers and shipping-gamblers, however, may prepare for greater and greater profits!

It is notable that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer puts a new War Tax on anything, he never asks the manufacturers or the retailers to bear any part of it! No! It is blandly assumed that the workman will pay more for his cigarettes, and the housewife more for her tea. Profits, it seemed, must on no account be disturbed; so traders have little lables all ready to stick over the old prices, showing how much extra the man with no extra wages and the woman with the same amount of shopping-money is to give!

Meanwhile, trade millionaires are as common as new shipping peers, and shopkeepers buy new cars and get extra rations of petrol with which to run them! And the grey-faced families who used to manage somehow, just on the bread-line, go down to want, misery, and sometimes even suicide!

(To be continued)

PRIZES GOING ABEGGING

Can you solve this problem? Can you suggest a means of using up 235,000 pounds of quicksilver a year? It seems simple enough, for huge quantities of quicksilver are used in the manufacture of detonators. Yet for the past ten years the Swiss Bureau de Reparation has vainly offered £5,000 for a sensible solution!

This quicksilver accumulated after the last war when Switzerland's mines continued at their old war-time pressure. In this war, obvious complications forbid the heavy arming of the Swiss, so the quicksilver £5,000 can only be won by pacific proposals.

AN UNSOLVED THEOREM

The world has many prizes like that—money nobody can win. Three centuries ago Pierre de Fermat, a French mathematician, evolved a theorem no one could solve. Twenty-five years ago Professor Paul Wolfskehl, of the Vienna Academy of Science, left his entire fortune of £50,000 to the solver. Over 25,000 solutions have since been submitted and all have been proved incorrect!

EARTH IS FLAT

It is money going begging. Three years have passed since Wilbur Glenn offered £1,000 to anyone who can prove that the earth is round. At Zion City, Illinois, Wilbur heads a religious movement of 6,000 devotees who believe that the world is flat. If the world were not flat, they maintain, an aeroplane would have to drop 60,000 feet every hour to maintain a constant level. Since all standing water

is level, they argue, and the seas connected by the Suez Canal show only six inches difference in level, the earth must be flat.

What is more, they offer £100 to any surveyor who can prove that he makes any allowance for the curvature of the earth when lining up distant objects through his theodolite. There's no convincing some people!

SIGNALS TO THE STARS

Dr. W. S. Mansfield proved this when he stipulated his own prize and wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury offering "The secret of the world" at a price of £50,000. It was authentic, he declared, and had been revealed to him by an angel in a dream. His offer was refused and his undivulged secret died with him!

Through the French Academy of Science, £10,000, with compound interest, has been awaiting the first person to signal the stars and receive a reply. Only the planet Mars is excluded, but the prize has been on offer for fifty years without finding a winner. Cranks who insist that they have communicated with other worlds have, of course, applied by the thousand. Not one has ever convinced the scientists!

When a wealthy widow, Mme. Guzman, left her fortune as a Planet Prize the dignified Academy at first refused to accept it. Then the members decided they could not tell what was possible or impossible in the realm of science. To this day, to prevent the bequest becoming too unwieldy, the interest is handed over every five years to the most deserving astronomer of the period.

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GOVERNMENT AND SILVER

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in the course of a lengthy memorandum on the subject of the sale of Indian silver in London to the British Government, points out that the fall of Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Burma and other countries of the Far East resulted in some of the metals required for aeroplane and other war industries not being available in the quantities required by the United Nations. The immediate reaction was an embargo by Governments like Canada on export of Silver, in order to conserve their stocks for internal use. The U. S. Government followed suit, revising the agreement with Mexico in regard to the purchase price of silver. As a consequence the price which was fixed last December at 35½ cents per ounce for Mexican silver, was increased under the new agreement to 45 cents per ounce, with effect from the commencement of September with the dual object of securing all available silver from the Mexican mines and encouraging greater production of lead, with which silver is found and is extracted in Mexico. In fact, the demand for silver, particularly in the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States has grown to such an extent that the stock of silver is being rigorously conserved.

Proceeding the committee of the Federation asserts that the Government of India have about ten million ounces of silver to their credit in London. The major portion of the world stock of silver is held between the U. S. A. and India. Since the former have not decided to offer silver on Lease Lend basis for the requirements of their war industry the Committee expresses the fear that India is not deriving any advantage out of this unique favourable position. With the ceiling price fixed at 23½ d. an ounce under the agreement between the Government of India and the British Government despite the steep rise in the price of silver both in U. S. A. and India, this ceiling price has remained unchanged,

causing enormous loss to Indian revenues. The Government could have secured better and fairer prices for the London stocks from the British Government. Another aspect to which the Committee draws attention is the nature of the arrangement between the two Governments. The question has arisen whether the stocks were sold at a price lesser than the fixed ceiling price. The Committee therefore, demands an authoritative and explicit statement.

It may demand: But who is going to give?
Ed.

SMUTS ON GANDHI

Answering Indian pressmen at a Press conference General Smuts said, "No I am not going to India or taking any part in the settlement of the Indian question. It is to my mind an Indian question, and I think it should remain an Indian question. The present trouble is that people are trying to saddle responsibility on this country rather than on Indians themselves. I think it is their question. It is a domestic question for India, and Indians must make their peace amongst themselves and devise their own constitution. I shall keep out of it. I have had all the trouble I want in making constitutions."

He added, 'It is sheer nonsense to talk of Gandhi as a 'Fifth columnist.' He is a great man. He is one of the great men of the world, and he is the last person to be placed in that category. He is dominated by high spiritual ideals and holds views that I have just expressed about the human family. Whether those ideals are always practicable in our difficult world may be questioned, but that Mr. Gandhi is a great patriot, a great man, and a great spiritual leader who can doubt?'

Mr. Churchill for one, Mr. Amery for another!
Ed.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT IN MYSORE CITY

At the monthly meeting of the National War Front Committee for Mysore City, held at its office in the Exhibition Buildings, Mr. Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy, the Organiser and Chairman, welcomed the two newly nominated members of the Committee, Messrs. F. C. Devaraj Urs, M.A., and Noor Hussain, M.A. B.L. After transacting current business, it was decided that Mr. M. S. Ramaswamy M.A. should visit the Educational Institutions in the city and address talks, and that Messrs. Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy, A. Venkatasiah, B.A., B.L., F. C. Devaraj Urs, and Noor Hussain, M.A. B.L., should hold Mohalla meetings periodically and have heart to heart talks with the public on organisation and defence. On the motion of Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A. F.R.E.S., it was resolved to suggest to Government the advisability of starting a Contact Canteen in Mysore City, on the lines of the one in Bangalore, so as to bring the military visitors to the City and the civilian public into social contact, and encourage the growth of military-mindedness in the civil population.

THE GUNAMBA MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE TRUST, MYSORE

BABY WEEK

The Executive Committee of the Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust and Mysore City Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society have decided to hold the Baby Week in Mysore City for the year 1943 during the third week of January 1943! The cooperation of the public is invited.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0-2-0
2. Small-pox and its treatment
in Vedic Times 0-2-0
3. Problem of Wealth 0-2-0
4. *ನಾಡುಗತ ವಾದ್ಯಮ* 0-1-0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0-1-0
6. Winston Churchill 0-4-0

GENERAL HERTZOG

General Hertzog, former Premier of South Africa, is dead.

James Barry Muunik Hertzog, who was of German origin, was born in South Africa in 1866 and was sent to Amsterdam University where he studied law. He settled in the Orange Free State was called to the bar, and appointed a Judge in 1895. During the South African War (1899-1902) he was a Boer General and one of the leaders of the Free State Dutch.

When representative Government was granted to the Orange River Colony in 1907. Hertzog became Attorney-General and Minister for Education.

When the last war broke out, Hertzog resisted the cooperation of Botha and Smuts with Britain in the campaign. When at the end of 1914 some of the Dutch rose in revolt under Maritz, Hertzog did not condemn it, but did not aid the insurgents. Throughout the war his attitude was anti-British and eventually he began to talk of a republic and secession.

He was Minister of Native Affairs from 1924 to 1938. He was leader of the United South African National Party since its inception.

His sympathies in the present war also were anti-British and he even urged the Union's neutrality.

We thought that all men in the Colonies were united in peace and war, and that there were no political differences or anti-British sentiment. But General Hertzog gives the lie to that assumption. Ed

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PROFITEERING

BY THE RT. HON. J. R. CLYNES
FOOD CONTROLLER IN THE LAST WAR,
AND EX-HOME-SECRETARY AND
LORD PRIVY SEAL

(Continued from last issue)

Profiteering can be stopped easily and quickly. When I was with Lord Rhondda at the Food Ministry during the last war, we stopped it, and overset those who tried, in the House of Commons and elsewhere, to retain it intact.

We began by forcing down the price of bread from 1s. 1d. per quarter loaf to 9d. The price of meat and livestock was driven down from 74s. per cwt. to 60s.

Sheepkeepers were not penalized. In fact, most of them did better business at the lower prices.

The system we used could be employed to-day just as well. We fixed prices on a basis of costings. Costs incurred, and a fair margin of profit, were allowed, and eventually 94 per cent. of Britain's food and drink, as well as most other vital commodities, were subject to maximum prices, and were properly and fairly distributed.

We dealt sharply with those profiteers who still tried to swindle the nation.

Beans, used to dilute wheat in bread, cost £20 a ton before that war began. When I went to the Food Ministry, they cost £80 a ton! One consignment of beans changed hands three times on paper while voyaging to England. Shipped at £36 a ton, it was landed here at £95 a ton. We punished the gamblers as they deserved!

Consignments of butter shipped from Australia at low prices were worth over a million pounds when they reached the Thames. The money went, not to Australian farmers or British sailors, but to City speculators, keeping their skins out of the war and gambling with money they did not possess.

SWINDLERS—AND TRAITORS

When the Food Ministry closed its hand on the gamblers, there were loud outcries in the Press, and even in the House of Commons, that our action would bring ruin and national disaster. M.P.'s listened in grim silence.

In sixteen months we conducted over 70,000 prosecutions, and just under half a million pounds was collected in fines—which sum went to swell the till of the Trading State.

Profiteers to-day can be dealt with in the same style. With war costs what they are, half a million of their exorbitant profits would help the nation

We treated everyone alike. The king had his ration cards like the rest of us. Once, when I was Food Controller, I was attending a Food Conference in Blackpool. I asked for a second helping of fish instead of other food.

"I daren't let you have it," the waitress whispered; "they say the Food Controller is here himself!"

One of the best means we devised last time to stop profiteering was the Consumers' Council. It consisted of representatives of Trade Unions, co-operative societies, housewives, and others who could speak with the true voice of the consumer and put right many grave abuses by acting within the Food Ministry.

We need such a Council now. Why is it not being formed? The only answer is that there is no determination to stop profiteering—or at least no constructive effort to do so!

This, and prices fixed on a costing basis, are urgently required, if the nation is no longer to be swindled as it buys its food and clothes.

DEMAND FOR ACTION

Already, the Trade Unions are growing restive. I speak as an old official of one of the biggest Unions in the country, and I know of thousands of workmen, unemployed because of the war, who cannot buy more costly foods on Unemployment Relief. Others, whose wages have not risen, eat less than they did so that their children shall not cry with hunger! *These are facts.* I am not ashamed to publish them, but every true Britisher is ashamed that they should occur while traders and gamblers make richer profits than ever before!

Strikes are coming unless food prices and wages are kept parallel. We do not ask for wages to go up; that will mean inflation. We ask for food prices to be kept down, after the shipping-gamblers and the food profiteers have been dealt with.

If prices go on rising, and wages are kept where they are, hunger will cause such strikes as will cripple Britain's war effort. The fault will lie with those who are content that all the sacrifices should be asked from those who can least of all afford to make them!

Influenza has taken a rising toll of life from the country during this winter. Doctors say the reason is that fewer people can now afford sufficient health foods, because prices are up. The profiteers are selling our own people to death just as plainly as if they sold British troops to the enemy at the

The Rationalist.

Monday 30-11-1942.

BRAVERY

Three of the earliest to earn the Victoria Cross in the present war were Indians. The award of the George Medal to Mr. K. B. Chatterjee, the railway official, announced in another column, brings out the truth of the proverb that "The opportunity makes the man," that bravery is not the perquisite of the Scottish Highlander, Yorkshire farmer, or Swansea labourer, but will be found anywhere if you look for it, and provide scope for it.

Bravery is not the gift of lions and tigers alone. It is to be found in horses and elephants, in dogs and cows and deer, even in the hunted fox and the hare.

When the odds are heavy bravery may be of little avail, but that cannot take away its quality. Defeat does not transform bravery into cowardice. Else the Poles and Greeks, Norwegians and Czechs would have to be labelled cowards, which is not the case.

No nation however brave is always victorious from age to age. It may win and dominate for a century or two or three, but time waits and its collapse is certain. Xerxes' hordes, Alexander's Greeks, Caesar's Romans, were all brave; but now they are only a memory!

When the British retreated at Dunkirk there was no lack of bravery. When the Russians retreat they do not become cowards. When they advance they do not become brave suddenly.

"Only the brave deserve the fair," it is said. Similarly only the brave may deserve victory, but victory depends on other things, and not alone on bravery.

Therefore it is no wonder that Mr. Chatterjee of Bengal has emerged with shining colours when the opportunity for bravery presented itself to him. Yet he belongs to a race which the Britisher, from

Macaulay downwards, has chosen to hold up to ridicule as weak, cowardly, and pusillanimous. The "Bengalee Babu" has been a by-word of contempt to many a European writer. Pompous military pandits, frock-coated official spokesmen on the floors of Assemblies and Councils, have glibly condemned the populace of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, U. P. Behar, as worthless from the military point of view. In the game of "blind man's buff," the blinded person gropes for his catch and misses him in nine cases out of ten. The practice of high-placed Britishers has been like that with regard to Indian bravery!

Clive of Arcot, Hastings of Calcutta, made their conquests by means of native Indian soldiery. Asoka's conquests, Chandra-gupta's Empire, Vijayanagar kingdom, Hyder and Tipu's victories, were all built up, not by means of hired mercenaries as on the Continent of Europe in the Middle Ages, but by means of the children of the soil, and their inherent bravery. Arms, equipment, valour, and victory or defeat, were all indigenous and home-made.

Therefore to claim or to pretend, as Premier Sir Sikandar and many military spokesmen do, that only one community in the Frontier and the Punjab, the Muslim, is valorous, and all the rest of the 400 millions in India gutless worms, is utter nonsense.

What has happened is that after the Great Mutiny the authorities all over India took care to disarm the whole nation, and suppress the military industries. And since no danger threatened the country from the sea, and the Assam and Burma borders were secure, there was no demand for military training, and the bulk of the population throughout was left pacific and supine.

Danger was feared only from the North West, and naturally the army centred there got its recruits from the nearby area. The fact that Muslims preponderated among the recruits was because no special arrangement was required for their diet and mess, while the Hindus and Sikhs required arrangement which the authorities did not wish to take the trouble to provide.

That is how the Indian army happened to be surcharged with men of one community

and not because they alone are martial, and all others too cowardly to wield arms or face an enemy.

Surveying the country from one end to the other, only a fool can say that the followers of Guru Nanak and the compatriots of Lajput Rai are lacking in bravery or martial ardour. Nor are the hardy sons of Rajputana incapable of providing not one but ten divisions. The Mahrattas of Central India have for centuries been dauntless in war, as they have been adepts in the avocations of peace. The teeming millions of Bengal, Muslim and Hindu, neither in mental calibre, nor moral stature, nor physical attainments, can be classed as inferior to the best that Punjab can present. The hordes of Andhra, the multitudes of the Carnatic, the Moplahs, and the numerous aborigines of the South could present cohorts inferior to no army in the world!

Therefore to claim that only a small section of the populace of the Punjab is martial, and the rest are all non-martial, is nonsense. Let us also note that today and hence-forward the danger to India is not from one corner in the North-West, but from the East as well, and from all over the vast coastal line on either side. To protect it the whole country will have to be equipped with modern resources, and the whole man-power has to be mobilised, as in Australia, as in South Africa, as in Canada.

If British authorities in India fail to realise that fact, or lack the courage to admit it, they will be doing disservice to themselves. When a semi-German South Africa, and a dominantly pro-Axis U. S. A. have nevertheless thrown their lot by voluntary choice with the British, to fear that a militarised India will be pro-Axis is neither sagacious nor brave.

Therefore we hope that the winning of these various Crosses and Medals by unexpected persons, on the battle front and the home-front, will make the Government realise that the nation as a whole, and in all its sections, is military-minded, and could be militarised if they but want it. If they don't, then the fault will be theirs and not the people's.

Editor.

GEORGE MEDAL FOR RY. STATION MASTER

AWARD FOR GALLANT ACT DURING DISTURBANCES

NEW DELHI.

Mr. Kumode Bandhu Chatterjee, Station Master Kiul, E. I. R., Bihar, has been awarded the George Medal!

The Railway Station, says the official citation was attacked by a riotous mob several thousand strong on August 15. The station buildings were looted and set on fire. Two wagons containing live ammunition were also set on fire. Mr. Chatterjee got hold of an engine himself, drove it to the burning wagons, coupled them to the engine and then dragged them to the engine watering column. Arrived there, he got down from the engine and himself extinguished the fire. As a result of this courageous action, during the whole of which there was an imminent probability that the ammunition wagons would blow up, 50,000 rounds of small arm ammunition were saved. Mr. Chatterjee displayed outstanding gallantry and devotion to duty and a complete disregard of personal risk.—A. P. I.

MENTION OF ROYAL FAMILY IN COMMONS

INCIDENT CLOSED AT KING'S INTERVENTION LONDON.

The *News of the World* reports that H. M. the King has ordered that no further attention is to be paid to the incident. The incident occurred in the House of Commons when an Member referred to the Royal Family members by name. His Majesty, the paper adds, regards the matter as quite a minor importance. Constitutional and Parliamentary practice in regard to the Royal Family was broken by Sir John Wardlaw Millar when he referred to the King and the Duke of Gloucester by name during the course of the "No Confidence" debate in the House of Commons.

One of the many unwritten laws of the House is that the name of the Sovereign shall not be introduced in the debate. The Vice-Chamberlain of the Royal Household, Mr. W. W. Boulton, M. P. whose duty it is to send His Majesty a duly private report on the proceedings in Parliament, noted the incident.

After the treatment of H. M. Edward VII we suppose such occurrences should be expected.

E.

THE FIDDLE

Fiddle! You are so fine and nice a thing,
So fine as fragile, and so nice as fine,
What care and trouble do we not to bring
You forth in fine contours with joy assign,
Accoutred accurate with strings and stops?
With touch of bow you make us hop as fops!

The fops when tired of efforts reft of sense
And all their efforts being out of the way,
Fiz-gig! a silly flirt! they cry askance!
All fizzing and flisking! then 'a fiddle' they say!
A fiddle! a trifle! and they call all what
They think of no avail 'a fiddle', all rot!

And fops they are and themselves silly flirts,
To fiddle-faddie with a fiddle dare!
As even a trifle to usefulness reverts
By using, as it ought, with skill and care,
More so a fiddle plied by an expert great
Makes minds to planes aesthetic elevate!

With patience then we drill our brain and train
Our sense of hearing and with dexterous hands
We make you warble as we want, again;
And we do all the notes so link in bands
As give us pleasing, joyous, melody,
And on your strings we put them cunningly.

And on a string of yours you can give
A sole, and a cadence touching fine
Our heart's emotions tender, and revive
Anon on strings a higher pitch amain
To wake us by the tenor, and then drill
Our minds on many a strain and twist and trill!

And you delight us and enchant, transport
Beyond to regions blissful for a time
And, when 'tis done, abandon us to court
Our usual cares or comforts in our scheme!
Your worth is only when a person handy
Manipulates! Else you're but a dandy!

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I now see why your name and of your bow
Connote a value none; because like a beau
You're light and empty, all so fine in show,
Without the wit to handle, ever so!

So words unmeant and stuff without the stuff
Are stuff and nonsense! so a fiddle enough!

Of Claudius Caesar Drusus Germanicus,
Nero, notorious for his cruelty,
An Emperor of Rome, a tragic fuss,
If right it be or wrong, is made that he,

When Rome was burning, fiddling danced, if so,
We fancy what a fancy's height his go!

In the scheme of the world everything has a place;
What is called out of place has a place in its place;
We must not set at naught anything as so base;
Want of thought makes us naught, dumps us all
with the base

Let us make it a rule not to vile anything;

Though a thing is a trash, be not rash in our
fling

If we know how to use everything how'er mean,
It can give for our skill greater things as our need
We can make by our skill things so mute sing!
pean

As you do, our fine fiddle, and to do any deed.

And you're what we make and you give wha
we need

Vile-some talks never heed, great you are, true
indeed

D. L. A

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DIAMONDS FAKED BY "PAINTING"

"Painting" diamonds is being revived by a new method.

A prominent diamond dealer who was offered one weighing nearly 20 carats, told an 'Evening Standard' reporter:—

"My suspicions were aroused by the price asked and by the colour of the stone. Had the stone been naturally the colour it appeared to be, it would have been worth nearly double the price asked.

"After examination I handed the stone back to the broker and advised him to have nothing to do with it."

The way in which diamonds used to be "painted," he said, was to give the stone a touch with an indelible pencil at the back after it had been dipped in water. When the stone was dry again, a yellow diamond would appear to be a genuine blue white stone.

"This method has now been superseded," he said, "by a scientific preparation which, when a stone has been 'painted' with it will maintain the deception for a fairly long time.

"If you have the slightest suspicion of anything of the sort, have the stone boiled out."

This is very comforting to diamond owners!

Ed.

AMERICA'S CLAIM

This is a war of *material*—of arms and equipment and supplies—in which victory goes to the side with the most 'planes, the most tanks and the greatest resources. To meet this change the immense industrial power of the United States of America has been converted to war purposes and is speeding to well-nigh incredible peaks of production. Against this growing avalanche of might the Axis powers cannot prevail.

10,000 TON SHIPS IN 42 DAYS! It used to take half a year to build a freighter; now United States shipyards take less than six weeks *and are producing them at the rate of 3 a day!*

EVERY DAY 137 TANKS roll off the assembly lines, ready for action—50,000 will have gone into use by the end of this year!

U. S. PRODUCTION OF AIRCRAFT is greater than the combined output of all Axis-dominated countries!

EACH MONTH—150,000 Machine guns. 3,000 heavy guns, and more small arms than in the whole of 1940 are turned out!

NO MORE MOTOR CARS! The whole of the American automobile industry, producing 40,000,000 cars per annum, is now engaged exclusively on war production.

THESE WAR SUPPLIES, and others, are costing the United States the equivalent of Rs.14850,00,00,000 in 1942 alone! says an announcement.

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VOL. 3 No. 12]

MONDAY 7-12-1942

[PRICE 0-1-0

"EASY CURES OF AYURVEDA"

This old friend of ours has come out under new auspices. The book first came out last year by the efforts of Mr. Vaidyavallabha M. G. Singriengar, with the co-operation of Messrs. Bhashagratna P. Venkatachala Pandit and Rajavaidya Pandit P. H. Chandrabhin Sing, and the gracious patronage of Her Highness Sri Lakshmi Vilas Sannidhanavaru.

Reviewing it then we observed,

"To test, diagnose, and treat Indian diseases by a system based mainly on the European constitution, and to treat them by products grown in the forests of England, Bobemia or New Jersey, is irrational, uneconomical and absurd on the face of it. By the Governments' thoughtless patronage of the allopathic system these foreign drugs are imported into India in thousands of tons, and crores of hard-earned good money are sent out of the country every year.

"We get ill by wrong diet, by exposure, by over-strain, or by growing debility of our constitution, all of them being local causes. And God has so arranged that the materials of their cure can be found locally, in near-by forests or hill-sides, or even back-yards, and all of them available at any grocer's.

"Mr. Singriengar's book tells us which of these drugs could be used effectively for which ailments, often without even the need of a physician, and possibly at a hundredth of the cost of the alien drugs dispensed by Burroughs Wellcome or Smith Stanistreet. We therefore think it invaluable for every household."

The present edition, we are pleased to note is the result of Government's own recognition of the worth of the Ayurvedic system. It has been brought out mainly for being supplied to all the Village Panchayats in the State, so as to be useful to the local population.

The Minister for Public Health, Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda, B.A., B.L., in a valuable Foreword expresses the hope,

"ಗ್ರಂಥಕರ್ತರು ಈಗ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಮುದ್ರಣಕಾರ್ಯವು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನೆರವೇರಿ ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವು ಇತರೇಷ್ಯತೆಯವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರಗೊಂಡು ರೋಗರುಜಿನಗಳಿಂದ ಬಳಲಿ ನರಳುತ್ತಿರುವವರ ಸೇವೆಯು ಇದರಿಂದ ಸುಗಮವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದು, ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥವು ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಯನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಮಹಾನಾತ್ಯಕ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀನಿಲಾಸ ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಂಗಳವರ ಘನ ಉದಾರಾರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ಥಕವಾಗಲೆಂದು ನಾನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ."

We endorse that hope.

Ed.

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PARTING

To part from friends so kind and good,
With whom one lived as kith and kin,
Who bore with one through thick and thin,

How sore to bear the pangs so rude!

'Tis the thing when it comes to pass
That makes one feel the pinch of it,
The pinch one feels and cries 'alas!'
Then bears with fortitude the bit.

When one attached to one, a friend,
Must part from him for all the world,
One's wisdom's flag is then unfurled,
Which spreads and waves from end to end.

The wisdom's flag is broad and long,
The breeze that waves it wafts along
Beyond the flag and round again
To do the same it comes back again;

That so may wisdom far and wide
Expand and human beings guide
To wholesome world fraternity
And broad and true philosophy.

A frog, that lives in a pond or well,
His world, though narrow, thinks it all;
For man, who sees the world so vast,
'Tis infinite as ever to last.

Though not in body yet in mind,
Man can gaze and gauge the world,
Though small his world, can live beyond
All in all and never curled.

All in one and one in all
Always live to live for e'er;
All for one and one for all;
All for all: keeps all well e'er!

USE OF PAPER

The Titaghur Paper Mills, unable to supply sufficient paper to the public, offers the following gratuitous advice to the world at large about the use of Paper:

Be sparing with paper in Government and Military offices, in factories and mills, in commerce, in publishing and printing, and in your own home.

There is an acute paper shortage. Your attention is drawn to the following methods of avoiding waste of paper:—

Use the smallest sheet of paper for any purpose that will do the job.

Write, type and print on both sides of the paper. For short letters, bills and accounts reduce the size of the paper.

Do not make copies except where absolutely necessary.

Always type single spacing.

In all cases, (letters, commercial printing jobs and pamphlets, etc.), curtail margins.

Reduce the size of labels on manufactured goods.

Use the back of the letters received for the carbon copy of your replies.

(Continued from Page 6)

This was the frame-work upon which it was proposed to build a structure for the recruitment and training of sufficient members of the right type of women.

The assistance of all those among the existing women's organisations, which were ready to help would be required. The contemplated scheme envisaged the appointment of a woman who would perhaps be styled "Director of Women's A.R. Services" and whose principal duties would be: (1) To assist at headquarters in evolving an A.R. scheme for women; (2) To tour and help provinces to organise and stimulate interest, and (3) To draw into the organisation as many as possible of the existing women's organisations as are willing to help and make the fullest use of their assistance.

It might be necessary, perhaps, as the scheme evolved, to appoint women Assistant Directors with headquarters in various provinces. The scheme (as announced already) was placed before the Standing Committee of the Central Legislature which advises on Civil Defence, and the Committee

THE ROMANCE OF AIR MAIL

It is thirty years since the first letters were carried by air. In the years before the war broke out nearly 1,500,000 lb. of mail were carried by aeroplane from one end of the earth to the other. And in these days of war, air mails are playing a conspicuous part in keeping up our communications with the outside world—a means of communication which, to a large extent, is denied Hitler and Mussolini.

CORONATION FLIGHT

The first air mail was established in 1911 to commemorate the coronation of King George V. Aeroplanes were still very much in the experimental stage and the transport of a bag of letters from Hendon to Windsor Castle—about twenty miles—was regarded as a phenomenal feat!

The first important air mail was established between London and Paris in 1919, a service which was soon extended to Brussels and Amsterdam. There was also a military service for many years between Folkestone and Cologne, keeping contact with the British Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

These first essays in the carrying of mail by air created no great interest among the general public. There was not much saving of time by comparison with the rail and steamship service to the continent. It was another story when, in 1921, the first mails were carried from Cairo to Baghdad, across hundreds of miles of desert waste. A journey of twenty-three days was reduced to two, and within a few months one fifth of the letters delivered in Iraq were carried by aeroplane! This was the beginning of the modern world air mail services.

In the early days it cost 2s. 6d. an ounce to send a letter by air. To-day the fees are not much higher than normal postage.

OLDEST AIR-BORNE LETTER

The development of the Air Mail has brought in its wake the collection of postage stamps and documents connected with the aerial transport of letters whether by balloon, pigeon, or 'plane. Some of the older relics now command big prices. There is in existence in the Snell Museum of Physics, Amherst College, Mass., the oldest known air-borne letter. It was dropped by parachute from a balloon over London on November 30th, 1784, by Dr. John Jeffries, who was flying in company with the famous pioneer aviator J. P. Blanchard.

In 1850 Charles Green invented a special message-dropping balloon which had a somewhat similar device to the bomb release of a modern 'plane. Many of the letters dropped over the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park in 1851 are still in existence.

WHO HAS THIS SOUVENIR?

When a determined search was made for signs of the heroic expedition of Sir John Franklin, whose

search for the North-West Passage ended in tragedy, probably in 1847, balloon letters were dropped from the skies. Years afterwards some tattered fragments were found.

It was on June 2nd, 1910, that the Hon. C. S. Rolls astonished the world by making the double crossing from our coast to Sangatte. While over the French cliffs he dropped a number of letters addressed to the President of the Aero Club de France. Only one of these was recovered, and before the German invasion it was carefully preserved in Paris. Probably some acquisitive German officer has since annexed it as a souvenir!

Such is the story of the Air Mail!

INVESTIGATION OF WAR CONTRACT FRAUDS

ENQUIRY BY FEDERAL GRAND JURY STARTS IN U. S. A.

BOSTON.

The Federal Grand Jury recently began a nationwide investigation of war contracts frauds with more than 40 witnesses summoned for questioning. The investigation is expected to last several weeks.

We think that it is time that other nations also began similar enquiries. Ed.

ORDER IN INDORE

INDORE.

Orders have been passed by the Holkar Government under the Defence Rules by which the State mills have to reserve five per cent of their looms, in the first instance, for the production of certain varieties of "standard cloth" mostly in demand by the poor which are to be supplied by them at specific rates.

When will the Mysore Government do this? Ed.

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Monday 7-12-1942.

FOOD CONTROL

As to the vultures of the forest war is a god-sent occasion to the average merchant to make money. In the name of war Governments are prepared to spend money with little cheque and in limitless measure, and the merchants have only to spread their nets to gather either a bag of fishes or a three ton whale! The money which is thus gathered floods the market, and like a flood carries away all protective barriers of normal economic life. The poor man,—the bulk of society is always poor,—stands no chance before this locust pest of the moneyed!

Prices go up because there are some people who are prepared to pay more, owing to urgency or because they have money to spend. Prices go up because supplies from enemy countries have been cut off, and the available supply could be given to those who pay highest. And prices go up because available supplies are cornered and hidden by greedy tradesmen who wish to squeeze the utmost out of the public for their necessities.

All the three evils are within the means of Government to control: the first by reducing the margin of profits allowed on war contracts, and claiming 90% for the State out of the profits actually made; the second by commandeering the supplies and rationing them equitably among the public at the necessary price; the third by drastic punishment of cornering and profiteering, and establishing Government agencies to supply public necessities at normal rates.

Far from Munich though we be, no more than a burr in the tail of the British lion though we be, yet, because of the smallness of the Earth's globe, we are within reach of the war's poison fumes, and have need to take all precautions against disaster.

During the last few months Government authorities all over the State, as those outside,

have been hard put to it to protect the ordinary citizen from the hardships of the war and the rapacity of the profiteers. It has become a game of hide and seek between the Deputy Commissioners and the merchant seeking to outwit them. There is a Canarese proverb, "If the one seeks to creep underneath the threshold, the other will sneeze through the *rangole*." That has been the tactics of the traders. But we need not doubt that the ultimate victory will be with the Deputy Commissioners!

In Mysore also things have been no different from elsewhere. But after many efforts, and much keen thought, the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore is said to have evolved a scheme which may go a long way to cheque profiteering and save hardship to the normal citizen.

Out of 188 lakhs of acres which form the area of the State, about 62 lakhs of acres are cultivated. Out of this total Ragi is cropped in some 23 lakhs of acres, and Paddy and Jowar in 7 lakhs each. The rest is taken up by grams and pulses, by groundnuts and cocoanut, and by cotton, oil seeds, coffee etc.

Partly owing to military needs, partly due to demands from British India, and partly due to hiding of stocks, the ordinary public are denied their normal supplies, and clamour has arisen.

Since Mysore happens to be the centre of a part of the paddy crop, the Deputy Commissioner's scheme is said to aim at rationalising the distribution of that crop in particular. The Districts of Mandya and Mysore are to be treated as one unit within which movement of paddy and rice would be free, and exports would be restricted by permit. Eleven centres of sale or Paddy Mark would be opened, Mysore, K. R. Nagar, Hosagrahar, Mirle, Akkibebbal, Fremur Rocks, Mandya, Bannur, Tirumakooda, Nanjangud, and Hunsur. Growers would bring paddy to these markets. Licensed mill-owners, merchants, and the public would purchase it in open market, at an assumed price of Rs. 16 per candy of 160 seers—first quality, and half a rupee less for second quality. Government stamped measures would be used, measurers would be licensed

ersons, and a supervisor would look to the eals being all square. Payments are to be ade to the grower before the day's close.

The purchasers would then have to stock it a mill, and Government would purchase he milled rice from them as and when re- uired at a small margin of profit.

Each centre or market would have a small Committee of officials and non-officials repre- enting various interests, who would fix the rices of paddy and rice in that area, within he maximum and minimum rates fixed by Government.

Another organisation centred in Mysore City would study the needs of the local rice market, arrange the milling of required quantities by the Mills, and fix the quantities allowable for export to Bangalore and K.G.F. rom time to time. It will also establish depots in all towns and Taluk head-quarters, which will receive supplies from the nearest milling centre, and distribute them to re- tailers under the supervision of local author- ities.

The scheme also provides for preventing unauthorised exports outside the State by elaborating the preventive machinery at each frontier outpost.

It is also pointed out that a person cannot subsist on mere rice, ragi, or jola. He re- quires for his health and sustenance, pulses like Tur-dal or green-gram, vegetable fat from oil seeds, animal fat from butter and ghee, and condiments like chillies and tamarind. Therefore Government action should cover also that group of articles comprising Tur-dal, Bengal-gram, Horse-gram, cow- gram, green-gram, black-gram, Alasande, gingelly, Chillies, Tamarind, Butter and Ghee.

Control of the kind adumbrated above is absolutely necessary. We believe that sur- geons at the war front use the most drastic remedies and the most handy weapons, and count amputation as of no account. So Govern- ment, at times such as the present, should not hesitate to take drastic steps, and save the public from penury and panic. By so doing Government stand to lose nothing, either

financially or in public esteem. It is delay, hesitation, shilly-shallying, and bungling, that are dangerous. We hope Government will therefore act quickly and even boldly.

Before closing, a warning has to be given to the citizens also. We have charged merchants with cornering and profiteering. We cannot hesitate to charge the citizens also from each seeking larger quantities of goods than they ordinarily require, thereby accentuating the scarcity. There is a Sans- krit saying, "He who eats one morsel more than necessary eats some one else's share and is a thief, and deserves to be punished!" The rule was meant for ordinary times. With what added force should it apply to times such as the present! Men who take more than what they actually require out of the limited public supply, defraud other citizens of their share, and deserve to be condemned. But on the other hand by restricting their demands to less than their normal needs, they ensure their own health, they help their fellow-citi- zens, and they serve the State!

Editor.

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MEASURES OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

"Civil defence, in essence, is the defence of citizens by citizens", declared Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Member for Civil Defence, speaking at a Press Conference recently. Sir Jwala Prasad said that it was not defence of the civil population by the military. It was civil officers or the people themselves who conducted civil defence. At all events, it was an organisation of civil authorities. During his tours, he had placed the matter of public contacts with the Civil Defence organisation in the forefront of his programme. The policy of associating non-officials with the Civil Defence organisation had often been explained. They welcomed the co-operation of all non-official bodies, but could not accept parallel non-official organisations running in competition with the government agency. The non official bodies were to take up work within the general scheme of things.

Asked about the Civil Defence organisations of the Congress and the Muslim League, Sir Jwala Prasad said that the Government had no evidence of the activities of such bodies. "They are still-born organisations." On the other hand, the Mayor's Safety Committee in Madras and the Joint Civil Defence Committee in Bombay were very much live organisations. The Bombay Committee had been officially recognised, while there was no difference of opinion between the Government and the Mayor's Committee of Madras. In Lahore and Madras, the boy scouts were rendering useful service. He regretted that the response from the medical profession had not been very encouraging so far. Civil Defence, as far as the medical profession was concerned, was not a whole-time job.

On the whole, the people had begun to realise that civil defence had no political bias, and though some people did not see eye to eye with the Government, they had a duty to perform to their fellow countrymen. They could not refuse co-operation in saving human life!

Sir Jwala Prasad disclosed that the "warning service" had recently been transferred to the Civil Defence Department. They were also perfecting arrangements for evacuation in areas within the danger zone.

CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICES

Proceeding, Sir Jwala Prasad said that Civil Defence extended much further than air raid precautions. A.R.P. proper concerned itself with steps to be taken to deal with air raids, firstly, to minimise their effect, and subsequently to repair the damage done. The wider activities of Civil Defence comprised such measures as the care of persons rendered homeless, the evacuation of non-essential sections

of the population from the danger zones, and, perhaps most important of all, the maintenance of the morale of those who had to "stay put."

There were five main A.R.P. Services and to these he gave considerable attention during his tours. They were: (a) The Wardens Service (the key service), (b) The Communications (or messenger Service), (c) The Rescue Service, (d) The Casualty Service, and (e) The Fire-Fighting Service.

"Ever since the heavy raids on Rangoon last Christmas," he said, "we have urgently advocated the collection of A.R.P. personnel in depots where they should live together and receive disciplined training and have a full day's programme of work and recreation every day. Experience has proved that this is the best method of obtaining good morale and promoting *esprit de corps*."

A model depot of this type had been established in Bombay, giving the services comfortable living accommodation, accommodation for those on call and also for vehicles and equipment. The kitchen and dining rooms were clean and cheerful.

In Madras, the rescue service had a depot of their own. Several stories were told of how men had clubbed together to give financial assistance to comrades in distress for one reason or another and there was no doubt that the men were animated by a real spirit of service, co-operation and *esprit de corps*.

WOMEN'S ROLE

Sir Jwala Prasad next dealt with the role of women in A.R.P. and Civil Defence. He said:

"I am particularly anxious that women should play their full part." There were, of course, organisations in various provinces, but it was necessary to co-ordinate these efforts. Thus, the United provinces had established an honorary A.R.P. Women's Service, composed of and officered entirely by women. Madras had a Women's A.R.P. Corps (which taught women self-help during air raids particularly methods of dealing with fires), while in Assam a certain number of women wardens had been enlisted.

In Bengal, the function of the Women's organisation was limited to enrolment as volunteer wardens and members were only required to advise and instruct women residents of their respective localities on A.R.P. measures; they were not expected to do duty at the wardens' posts or to patrol their sectors at the time of air raids or immediately afterwards. In Bombay, women were given instruction by A.R.P. instructors and they then gave house-to-house lectures on their respective beats. In nearly all Provinces a start had been made in bringing women into the Civil Defence organisation. The purdah system naturally had complicated effort in securing the co-operation of women-folk in such areas.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT

EXHIBITION WEEK AT BANGALORE

Presiding over "Prayer Day" during the National War Front Exhibition Week organised in Bangalore, Rajamantrapraveena K. V. Ramanathan, Law Minister, made the following interesting speech :

ಶಾರ್ವತ್ಯ ಸಹೋದರ ಸಹೋದರಿಯರೇ,

ಈ ದಿನವೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಇಂದಿನ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ ಹೀಗೆ, ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿನಾದರೂ ಅಲ್ಪಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅಭೈರ್ಯ ಅನುಮಾನಗಳು ಇರುವವೇ ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಓಡಿಹೋಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಇಂದು ನಾವು ಸಭೆ ಸೇರಿರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಬಲಕ್ಕೆ ದೇವರ ಪೂರ್ವಾನುಗ್ರಹವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ. ಈ ದಿನದ "ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ" ಅಂದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ "ಕೂಗು" ಕುರಿತೇ ಇದೆ. "Be calm and collected; present a United front; and resist all aggression." ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಮೊದಲು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿ: "ನನ್ನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಗಾರ್ಡ್, ಎ. ಆರ್. ಪಿ., ವಿಜಲೆನ್ಸ್, ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಈ ದಿನವೂ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕು, ಎಂದು. ಈ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ "ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ ದಿನವೆ" ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನನಗು ತಿಳಿದಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ "ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಿನ ದಿನ" ಎಂದು ಹೆಸರಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಂತಲೂ ಅಂದಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಈಗ ತಾನೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇಂದಿನ "ಕೂಗಿಗೂ" ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವೇನಾದರೂ ಇದೆಯೆ, ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬೋಧಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಏನೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಯಿತು. ಏಕಮತ್ಯದಿಂದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತೆಂದೂ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಯಿತು. ನಾವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದಾಗಿ ಸೇರಿದರೆ ಏಕಮತ್ಯ ಬರುತ್ತೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಏಕಮತ್ಯ ಏಕಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಏಕಮತ್ಯ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕಮತ್ಯ ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಏಕಮತ್ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಏಕಮತ್ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ದೇವರ ಅನುಗ್ರಹ ಬೇಕು. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಭಾವಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಒಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಏಕಮತ್ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವುಗಳು ಲೌಕಿಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕವಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕಮತ್ ಬೇಕೇಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾವು ದೇವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ "ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟಿನ ದಿನ" ಎಂದರೂ, "ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ ದಿನ" ಎಂದರೂ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದೇ. ಈ ದಿನ ನಮಗೆ ಭಾವಣಮಾಡಿದ ಮಹನೀಯರನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದೂ ಈ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನೇ.

ಏಕಮತ್ ಏಕೇ ಬೇಕು! ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಬಲಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಏಕಮತ್ಗಾಗಿ ನಮಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ? ಎಂಬ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಕೇಳಬಹುದು. ಸಂಬಂಧ ಏನೇ? ಈಚೆಗೆ, ಅಂದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಬಂದಿರಬಹುದಾದ ಹೆದರಿಕೆಯು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿರುವುದು ನಿಜ; ಏಕಮತ್ಗೆ ಹೋಗಿರುವುದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನೇಕ ಮಂದಿ ಗಾಳಿಯ ಈಗ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ: 'ಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಜಯ ಲಭಿಸುವ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳೇನೂ ಇವೆ, ಅವರೂ ಜಯ ಲಭಿಸಿತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಹಾಗೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು; ಮುಂದಿನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಿದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ' ಎಂದು. ಈ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಾದವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮರೆಯಬಾರದು. ಬಂದಿರಬಹುದಾದ ಹೆದರಿಕೆಯೇನೋ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಏಕಮತ್ಗೆ ಹೋಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯು ಏನು? ಈ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆ, ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಏಕಮತ್ಯ, ಇವೆರಡೂ ನಮಗೆ ಜಯ

ಲಭಿಸುವವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಯ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾವುಗಳು ತೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಂಕಣವು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕಂಕಣ, ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಕಂಕಣ, ಸತ್ಯವಾದ ಕಂಕಣ, ಎನ್ನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕಮತ್ಯ ಬೇಕೇಬೇಕು, ನಮಗೆ ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಯವು ಬಂದೇಬರುತ್ತೆ ಎಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಏಕಮತ್ಯ ಬೇಕೇಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ಕಂಕಣವು ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಅಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಜಯವು ಲಭಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೃದಯ ವರ್ಬಲ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೆ ಏಕಮತ್ಯವು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ನಾನಾ ದೇಶಗಳು ಯಾವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೋರಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆಯೋ ಆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವು ನಮಗೂ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯು ಬೇಕು. ಅದು ಲಭಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾವು ದೇವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಇಂದು ಭಾವಣಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಮಹನೀಯರನ್ನು ಬಹು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ವೆಂಕಟರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರಂತೂ ಬಹು ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುವಷ್ಟು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಮಾತನಾಡಲಾರೆ, ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವಷ್ಟು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಲಾರೆ. "ದೇವತಾ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಭರತಖಂಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹುಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಕೆಲಸವು ಅಷ್ಟೇನಿಬಹುದು" ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಹಾಗೆ ಹೇಳುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ ನಾವು ಅಂತಹ ಅಷ್ಟೇನಿಬಹುದು? ದೇವರನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ನಾವು ಏನನ್ನು ತಾನೆ ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲೆವು? ದೇವತಾ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯಾರು ತಾನೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡಲಾರದು? ಎಂತೂ ಮೂರು ದಿನಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿನ "ಟೈಂಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ" ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ಮಾತನಾಡಲಾಯಿತಾದ ಮೃದುವೆ ಚಿಯಾಂಗ್ ಕೈಪೆ ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತಾವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಓದಿರಬಹುದು. "ನನಗೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ಸಂಕಟ ಬಂದರೂ, ಯಾವಾಗ ಸಂಶಯ ಬಂದರೂ, ಯಾವಾಗ ಕತ್ತಲೆ ಮುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡರೂ, ದೇವರನ್ನು ಧ್ಯಾನಮಾಡುವುದು, ದೇವರು ತೋರಿಸಿದ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಓಡಿಯುವುದು, ಅಭ್ಯಾಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಹದಿನೈದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಏನಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಬಂದಾಗಲೂ ದೇವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿದೆ" ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಆ ಮಹನೀಯ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಿತ್ರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾದ ಬೇಕಾದೇವರಿಗೆ ದೇವರಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಇದರಿಂದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅದೇ "ಟೈಂಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ" ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯು ಇಂದಿನ ಸಂಚಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಆಫ್ ಯಾರ್ಕ್ ಎಂಬ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಹನೀಯರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವು ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ದೇವರ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಹೇರಲಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಗುರುಗಳು. ದೇವರು "ಸತ್ಯದಾನಂದ" ಸ್ವರೂಪನೆಂದು ನಾವುಗಳು ನಂಬಿರಬಹುದೇ? ಆ ಸತ್ಯ-ಚಿತ್-ಅನಂದಗಳೆಂಬ ರೂಪತ್ರಯಗಳನ್ನೇ ಅವರೂ ನಂಬಿರಬಹುದು. ನಾವು "ಸತ್, ಚಿತ್, ಅನಂದ" ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತೇವೇ? ಇದನ್ನು ಅವರು "Truth, Justice, Freedom" ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಕಲ್ಪವು ಸತ್ಯವಾದುದು ಅದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಜಯವು ಬಂದೇ ಬರುವುದು. ನಮ್ಮ ವೈಯವಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದುದು. ಅದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಜಯವು ಬಂದೇ ಬರುವುದು. 'ಸತ್-ಚಿತ್-ಅನಂದ', ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರನೆಯದಾದ 'ಅನಂದ' ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯವು ನಮಗೆ ಬಂದೇ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾನವನ ಭೋಗಿಕೆಯು ಈ ಮೂರನೆಯದೇ ಬೇಕಾದುದು. ಬೇಕಾದೇವರಿಂದಲೂ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ದೇಶದವರಿಗೆ ದೇವರನ್ನು ನಂಬಿ ದ್ದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ತೇಳುವುದು. ಇನ್ನು ಅನೇಕಾತೀತವಾದವು

ఎనేన్ను తూరే, నోడోదోణ. అమోకాబుండదల్లి నూర్చివత్తు
వర్షగళిందలూ “ప్రాధనా దిన” వేంబ వాషికోత్తవవన్న
అజరిసువ పద్ధతియిదే. ఈ వర్షద లుత్తవవు ఈగతానీ నడి
దిరుత్తే. ఆ సందభదల్లి, సంయుక్త సంస్థానగళ అధ్యక్షరాద
రూసావేల్వ అవరు భాషణ మాడుతూ హిగేందు హేళిదరు:—

“It is a good thing to give thanks unto
the Lord!”

ఈ దివ్యవాద మారుగళన్న నావు అర్థమోడికొండు నేనపిన
ల్లిట్టు సాధ్యవాదమట్టిగూ కాయరంగదల్లి అనుసరిసిదే సాకు.
‘Harvest’ అందరే భత్త, రాగి, మోదలూదువుగళ ‘సుగ్గి’
ఎందర్థవల్లు, “పూణిత” ఎందర్థ. అదన్న పడియువుద
కాగి నమ్మ నమ్మ రక్త్రుసార నావుగళేల్లదూ ప్రయత్నపద
బీళు, సాహసపదబీళు

ఈ సందభదల్లి, నమ్మ క్షేమ సాధనగాగి నమ్మ దీరద
యోధరు ఇతర దేశగళ యుద్ధరంగగళల్లి హోరాడుత్తిరువుద
కాగి అవరిగి నమ్మ దృత్వవర్ణనాద శృతజ్ఞతేయన్న అర్పివ
బీళు. అవరు హోరాడుత్తిరువుదు నమ్మల్లిగూ అగత్తవగా
బీళాద స్వాతంత్ర్యవన్న సాధిసువుదకాగి. అవరు నమగి
స్వాతంత్ర్యవన్న తరువుదల్లి సందేదవిట్ట. అదరే ఆ స్వాతంత్ర్య
వన్న అనుభవిసువుదకే నావు నిజనాద అర్హతేయన్న పడియ
బీళు. అర్హతేయన్న పడియబీళాదరే ప్రతియొబ్బరూ పూణ
శ్రద్ధేయన్న వహసి అవరవరిగి సాధ్యవాదమట్టిగే ప్రయత్న
నాడబీళు. ప్రయత్నవేందరే, దేవరు నమననమగి కరుణ
సిరువ సన్నివేశదల్లి సాధ్యవాదవన్న తను మన ధనగళన్న పివ
వుదు. హిగే మాదిదరే మాత్రవే నమగి స్వాతంత్ర్యను
భవకే అర్హతే ఇరుత్తదే. ఇల్లిదిల్లి నమ్మ యోధరు నమ
గాగి తరువ స్వాతంత్ర్యవు ఈగ లభిసిదరూ కూడ అదు బహు
కాల లుళయలారదు. స్వాతంత్ర్యవన్న నమగి యోరగినవరు
కొట్టరు, అదరింద అదు నమగి సిక్తవు, ఎన్నువుదు తత్పతి
వళి. ఒందు బగయ మౌఢ్య. నమ్మ స్వాతంత్ర్యవు చిరస్థా
యయారిరువుదకా సహ దేవరల్లి నావు ప్రార్థివబీళు.
హిగాగి యావ దృష్టియింద నోడిదాగ్గి దేవర ప్రార్థ
నేయు నమగి బీళిబీళు.

నాను బహు యోత్తు మాతనాడబీళిందిరిల్లి. ఈగ ఒంద
రడు ప్రార్థనగళన్న మాత్ర ఓది హేళి నన్న భాషణవన్న
ముగిసుత్తేనే. మోదలనయు ప్రార్థనేయు ఇంగ్లీషిన్లదే;

“And to whom no man is stranger, & c.”

ఇదర సారాంశవేను? “హే! దేవర: నినగి దూరవారిరు
వవరు యారు? సర్వశక్తనాద నిను నమ్మ పరస్పర వ్యేవవ్య
వన్న హోగలూడిసు. ప్రేమరుదపనాద నిను నమ్మ చక
మత్తవన్న నమ్మ సత్తవన్న స్థిరపడిసు, అల్లిదే, ఇతరర
స్వాతంత్ర్యవన్న గౌరవిమవహాగి నమగి దాధ్యవన్న కొడు.
నమ్మ ప్రార్థవన్న నమ్మ గర్వవన్న హోగలూడిసు. నావె
ల్లిరూ నిన్నల్లి ఐక్యవాగువహాగి, నావెల్లిరూ ఒందే ఎంబుదన్న
నావు తిళియువహాగి కరుణిసు.” ఇదే ఈ ప్రార్థనేయ
సారాంశ.

నాను ఓది హేళిబీళిందిరిన ఎరదనే ప్రార్థనేయు లుప
నివత్తుగళల్లిదే.

అసతీ మా సద్గమయ |

తమోనీ మా ద్యోతిగమయ |

మృత్యోర్మా మమృతం గమయ ||

ఇదర అర్థవేను? “పరమాత్మా! నిను “సద్మితి” య
ల్లివే? అదుదరింద నన్న నమ్మ అసత్తదింద దూరనాడు. నిను
జిద్మితియల్లివే? అదుదరింద నన్న తమస్సన్న నాశనా
నిన్న జ్యోతియ నన్నల్లి బీళగువంతి మాడు. నిను ‘ఆనంద’
మయనల్లివే? అదుదరింద నన్న నన్న వత్తరవాద అత్రయగళం
బిడిసి అపరిమితనాద పూణానందవన్న కేడబల్లింత్త
“స్వరాజ్యభావనన్న” కరుణిసు.

ఇదు అవరిగి మాత్ర బీళు, ఇవరిగి బీళ, ఎన్న బహుదా
ప్రార్థనేయల్లి; ఇదు సర్వరిగూ బీళాదంతయదు.

కొనెయల్లి ఒందు మాతు. నమగి బీళాదుదు సత్తజీవన్న
“సత్తజీవన”వేందరే సులభనాగి అర్థవాగువహాగిల్లి. అదన్న
నమ్మ ప్లేవికరు హిగి వివరిసిద్దారే:—

సర్వశక్తరుదాగాణి సర్వోభద్రాణివత్తు |

సర్వశక్త సుఖమాప్నోతు మాత్రీ ద్మఃబభాగ్నవేత్ ||

అదుదరింద, “దేవరే! లోకదల్లిరువ సత్తవ్వు పాత
గళి సంతోషనాగిరువహాగి అనుగ్గ హిసు; దుఃఖవుయారిగూ
ప్రాప్తవనాదహాగి శృణేమాడు; ఈగ ఒదిగిరువ నమ్మ కష్ట
గళి దూరమాది లోకశక్తిల్లా మంగళవాగువంతి ప్రసన్న
నాగు” ఎంబుదాగి నావుగళేల్లరూ ఒందాగి శ్రీరి ప్రార్థ
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FUTURE OF DUTCH EMPIRE

AUTONOMY FOR COLONIES QUEEN WILHELMINA'S BROADCAST

LONDON.

Queen Wilhelmina said over the Radio Orange recently that a round table conference of the representatives of Holland and the Dutch Empire is to be held after the war to discuss the structure of the Kingdom and its Empire.

"I visualise", said Queen Wilhelmina, "without anticipating the recommendations of the Conference, that they will be directed towards a Commonwealth in which the Netherlands, Indonesia, Surinam and Curacao will participate with complete self-reliance and freedom of conduct for each part regarding its internal affairs, but with readiness to render mutual assistance. It is my opinion that such independence and co-operation can give the Kingdom and its parts the strength to carry fully their responsibility both internally and externally. The population of the Netherlands and the Netherlands Indies has confirmed, through its suffering and resistance, its right to participate in a decision regarding the form of our responsibility as a nation towards the world."

Queen Wilhelmina referred to the fact that a year ago to-day the Japanese launched their attack on the Allies. "The tide is turning", she said. "The Japanese are getting ever nearer the limit of their possibilities as our ever-growing advances reach towards them from all sides. Japan now faces an ebbing of her power which will end in complete downfall."

"I am convinced, and history as well as reports from occupied territories confirm me in this, that after the war it will be possible to reconstruct the Kingdom on a solid foundation of complete partnership which will mean the consummation of all that has been developed in the past. I know that the Netherlands more than ever feel their responsibility for the vigorous growth of overseas territories, and that the Indonesians recognise in ever-increasing collaboration the best guarantee

for the recovery of their peace and happiness. The war years have proved that both the peoples possess the will and ability for harmonious and voluntary co-operation." The Queen concluded that the Netherlands Indies and the Netherlands when they regained freedom would be able to build a new and better future.

We say, Amen!

Ed.

THE BRITISH ATTITUDE

NEW YORK.

Summarising the British attitude on India the American agency correspondent Martin at present in Chungking cables that the majority of the British with whom he talked during a four-weeks' visit to India are convinced that the Government have followed the only course open by arresting Congressmen to prevent an organised revolt at a time when a Japanese invasion was anticipated.

Martin says that most British intellectuals admit that opposition to granting immediate independence is based primarily on opportunist motives because: (1) it would undermine the entire defensive-offensive programme; (2) the fear that any Indian Defence Minister's action would be determined by following political considerations, whereas under Wavell military necessity will govern decisions; (3) a nationalised Indian Army would breed religious strife among troops; (4) it is believed that the Indian Army must possess qualitative rather than quantitative excellence, wherefore the present system of recruitment was preferable to national conscription.

While admiring China's civilian resistance these circles argue that Indian conditions are different because, according to them, the illiterate Indian masses lack political consciousness which the Chinese have built up since the 1911 Revolution. These opinions far outweigh the views of liberals such as Arthur Moore, but this latter group is gradually increasing its influence chiefly among the younger Britons.

TITLES MAKE PRAYER

Practically the whole of the Lord's Prayer is represented in the titles of books published in Britain and America. Here is the list, in order:—

OUR FATHER IN HEAVEN, by W. C. Richards;
HALLOWED BE THY NAME, by E. D. Sedding.
THY KINGDOM COME, by A. Marrow; THY
WILL BE DONE, by A. Murray; AS IT IS IN
HEAVEN, by L. Larcom; GIVE US THIS DAY,
by L. Zara; OUR DAILY BREAD, by F. Grether;
FORGIVE US OUR TRESPASSES, by M. Loyola;
AS WE FORGIVE, by L. W. Sheldon; THE
TRESPASSER, by D. H. Lawrence; BUT DELIVER
US FROM EVIL, by A. Abdulla, THINE IS THE
KINGDOM, by E. D. Sedding, THE POWER AND
THE GLORY, by G. M. Cooke, FOREVER AND
EVER, by W. C. Lengel; AMEN, by W. Ryno!

BLOOD BANK IN BANGALORE

The starting of a Blood Bank in Bangalore has been under consideration for sometime and Government have sanctioned Rs. 500/- towards initial expenses. A Blood Transfusion Service has been organised in the Victoria Hospital and further measures are being adopted to make the Blood Bank a permanent institution for which a new building is proposed to be constructed. A panel of donors has been opened at Victoria Hospital. This service caters to the needs of all Hospitals in Bangalore.

CONTENTMENT

Perhaps there are a few who earn
Ten thousand pounds a year;
Perhaps there are a few who learn
The ship of state to steer;
But there are many millions more
Who strive to make ends meet,
And nightly seek some humble door
Down some quite humble street.

Perhaps there are a few who can
Do very wondrous things;
Perhaps there are a few who span
The earth on speeding wings;
But there are millions more who walk
Along life's common way,
And make good friends and think and talk
Of home, and work, and play.

Perhaps the wise are happiest,
Perhaps the great are glad,
Perhaps the better you are dressed
The seldomer you're sad;
But there are millions up and down
Who grudge no man a cent,
Who envy not a king his crown,
Because they are—Content!

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ENGLAND'S ATTEMPT TO ABOLISH POVERTY

Sir William Beveridge's plan for social security drawn up at the Government's request proposes a tremendous programme to guarantee "freedom from want" to every man, woman and child in Britain by a single scheme of state social insurance, states *Reuter's* correspondent.

Sir W. Beveridge proposes this assurance as of right and not charity, but on condition of service and contribution. His plan would ensure a basic minimum income to everyone in need, irrespective of the cause of the need, with adequate benefits for unemployment, sickness, accident, widowhood or retirement through age. This "national minimum" income is designed to encourage, not to stifle, individual incentive to earn more than the minimum social security. And the benefit must be associated with measures to enable the people to regain normal earnings as soon as possible—training of the unemployed and treatment of the sick and disabled in order to make and keep men and women fit for service to the community.

Sir W. Beveridge's recommendations include big increases in the weekly payments to the unemployed and disabled people (56s. weekly for a man with wife and two children, compared with the existing rates of 38s. for unemployment, and only 18s. for disability), children's allowance 8s. weekly up to the age of fifteen or up to sixteen if in full time education, free medical and hospital treatment of every kind for every citizen, retirement pensions reaching eventually 40s. weekly for husband and wife, compared with the present old age pension of 20s., funeral grant of £20, a "wives' charter" including marriage grant, increased maternity benefit, and widows' pensions!

"MEANS TEST" TO BE ABOLISHED

The "means test" would in general be abolished. The scheme covers all citizens without the upper income limit and irrespective of their productive status, and all are entitled to its benefits without investigation of their private means. Every gainfully employed citizen employee and employer alike must pay weekly premium contributions by stamps on an employment book or occupation card. The general weekly contribution rate for a male employee will be 7s. 6d. (4s. 3d. from the employee and 3s. 3d. from the employer), compared with the present 3s. 3d., and for women 6s. (5s. 6d. from the employee and 2s. 6d. from the employer), compared with 3s. 1d. Children's allowances will be paid as a birthright.

Sir W. Beveridge describes the plan as partly a "British revolution," but mainly a natural development from the past. Britain, he says, is already making social security provision "on a scale not surpassed and hardly rivalled in any other country

of the world." The present average expenditure of industrial households on purposes covered by the Beveridge plan is 5s. 10d. compared with 5s. 3d. in the proposed scheme, but the scheme would give far more than 5s. 10d.—it would be worth roughly "a shilling for three pence." Sir W. Beveridge emphasises that his plan is primarily a method of redistributing income, and that social insurance is only one part of a comprehensive policy of social progress.

The attack must be not only on want but on disease, squalor and idleness. The abolition of want is a practical post-war aim, and planning for peace assists war effort. Sir W. Beveridge urges that a plan for social security must be prepared during the war. The cost of the scheme—which is in effect a programme for a new order of general social security—would be £597 millions in 1943 rising to £858 millions in 1965!

A MINISTRY FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

Sir William says that a new Government department, a Ministry of Social Security, should be set up to administer the scheme.

Sir William Beveridge has many interesting proposals for the administration of the Plan and particularly for the absorption of private schemes into a comprehensive state service. The plan has been presented to Parliament and would be discussed as a report of an official government committee. Arrangements for a full debate on the report would be made early in the new year.

Sir William Beveridge broadcasting about his report last night, dwelt on the salient features of the report and said that the object was to see there was no unemployment after the war. The proposals included material relief for a million-and-half continually unemployed. Whatever the money values be after the war, he said, the scheme as such would not be affected. The proposals were based on well-known insurance principles.

NO RESEMBLANCE TO RUSSIAN SCHEME

Answering questions on his report at a press conference, Sir William Beveridge said, "My plan has no resemblance to any insurance scheme in Russia. It is just as much unlike any American insurance, and despite Goebbels, completely unlike anything they ever had in Germany. The only thing this scheme is like at all is the New-Zealand plan. My plan provides money for a continuous rate of one and a half million unemployed. I do not want that, but the finances of the scheme would stand it. If money values are altered after the war, the scheme would not be affected."

And so a scheme costing 1000 Crores of rupees a year is drafted to provide means for 16 lakhs of unemployed out of a population of 41 crores!

Ed

The Rationalist.

Monday 14-12-1942.

NEW DELHI NEWS

The Journalists of New Delhi are supposed to be the cream of Indian Journalism, because they hob-nob with persons who sit at the helm or hold the reins of the administration of the Empire. They hear from them indistinct monosyllables and half truths, uttered half-consciously or unconsciously, add flourishes, colour, and polish to them and send them out on cable or wire as hot news straight from the horse's mouth, raising false hopes or creating unnecessary fears in an unsuspecting public.

The bats and owls are said to have developed a powerful vision because they have to see through the darkness of night. But our enterprising Journalists, on the other hand, have not developed the faculty of finding the bit of truth amidst the atmosphere of half truths which envelopes them, and beguile themselves and the world with sheer gup which gets discredited soon after it is born!

Thus when Cripps came the world was kept dancing about his various doings and sayings and what bright things were expected of them. But in the end the whole thing collapsed like a sand-castle or a bomb dropped in the sea.

Again during last week these Journalists have been busy naming the next Viceroy, and name after name was trotted out as the sure thing in the manner of punters and bookies. One day it was Attlee, another day Sinclair, and another Cranborne with words of sympathy about his health, and even Auchinleck, and the discarded prophet, Cripps himself.

While these canards were still straining the wires, it had already been settled by His Majesty that His Excellency the Lord

Marquis should continue for a further term! We are not disappointed. We see no wrong in it. While members of Municipalities and District Boards are receiving extensions of terms, owing to exigency, why may not the Viceroy also be given an extension if it should be necessary?

But what kind of Journalists are they who go about blindly groping in the darkness and giving one kind of news while what actually transpires is something quite different?

Either that or sheer childishness like the following which appeared but recently:

"The suggestion that Lord Cranborne's health may not permit him to accept the Viceroyalty of India raises the question whether the Viceroy should either in personal or the country's interests, undertake the multifarious duties which Lord Linlithgow has been discharging during the last seven years. Lord Willingdon bothered himself with the minimum amount of work, seldom seeing a file himself. The present Viceroy has gone to the other extreme. Apart from temperament, constitutional developments, since he assumed office, have increased the burdens of the Viceroy enormously. Questions relating to Paramountcy, formerly dealt with by the Government of India, are now decided personally by the Crown Representative. While the jurisdiction and authority of the Government of India have been curtailed, the number of departments has been increased from seven to fifteen. Since the Viceroy sees every Member and every Secretary once a week, the number of official interviews has risen to thirty a week. But these do not include a large number of Secretaries in the Governor-General's Secretariat who also have direct access. There are, besides, meetings of the Executive Council, War Resources Committee and National Defence Council."

We think the picture that the writer has drawn is an insult to God. God has not created anyone so weak of mind and body that he cannot see a few score of files or grant a few dozen interviews in a week; nor would the British Government appoint such a person as Viceroy. But to the journalist

whose occupation is only to weave castles in the air, even the Viceroy's work would seem sweated labour. In his opinion the Viceroy should handle no file and see nobody, let every thing go on in its own way, and vegetate!

We are reminded of the story of the boy who said he wanted to be a king. When asked what he wanted to do as a king, he replied "I want to sit on a gate and swing!"

Viceroy's are not chosen out of mental imbeciles or physical invalids. They are practised public men capable of standing some strain. Otherwise they would let the Empire go to dogs in no-time.

The salary of the office is one over which the best of men cannot grumble. It is Rs. 2,50,800 per year. The President of the U. S. A. with twice the size of India and many times its wealth, gets only 75,000 dollars, or about Rs. 2,35,000. The Premier of England gets only £10000, or about Rs. 1,30,000. The Japanese Premier gets 8000 yen or only Rs. 7488 per year!

So the Viceroy's salary is something that one may work for. There are other emoluments also, if we are not mistaken. The Governors, for instance the Governor of Madras, gets an annual salary of Rs. 12,000. Renewal of furniture Rs. 14,000, maintenance of furniture Rs. 21,500, Military Secretary's establishment Rs. 112000, Surgeon's establishment Rs. 36600, Band and body-guard Rs. 1,69,000, tour expenses Rs. 1,13,000, sumptuary allowance Rs. 18,000, and maintenance of cars &c., Rs. 92,000. The emoluments of the Viceroy could not be less but more.

For provision such as the above no service that a person could render would be too great. For very much less the Premier of Great Britain has to put forth endeavours of mind and body many times those that the Viceroy would ever be called upon to make. The work that Mr. Churchill has to turn out in a day's routine, with the existence of his country at stake, with problems from one end of the globe to the other facing him, how many persons has he to see and how many files has he to handle? Are the demands on the

Viceroy any where near this? Not at all, either in magnitude, or in multiplicity, or in importance. Yet both of them are public men of Great Britain holding the two highest offices of the Empire. And despite the maudlin commiseration of the Delhi journalist, we think that Mr. Churchill has ten times the cares of Lord Linlithgow, and Lord Linlithgow has at least twice as much enjoyment as Mr. Churchill. The one may be said to be holding a prize-bull. The other is holding a raging lion!

Editor.

TEA v. COFFEE CONTEST

We know that neither tea nor coffee is harmful, but there are some who object to tea because of the tannin, and coffee because of its caffeine. Sweden settled this question in the eighteenth century, to the entire satisfaction of the people. King Gustav III haled before him two twin brothers who languished in jail for murder, and commuted their sentences on condition that one drank a big dose of coffee daily, while the other drank tea. The brothers lived in perfect health for 83 years, when the tea-drinker died. This proved conclusively that neither drink was harmful, but the people of Sweden took to coffee, of which they drink more per head than any nation in Europe.

* * *

A wise King, and a good test, and a great comfort to tea and coffee drinkers. Ed.

INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA

AMERICAN LABOUR'S SUPPORT

BOSTON.

The Annual Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organisations, the powerful labour organisation of U. S. has passed a resolution unanimously supporting India's demand for independence, says a report.

The resolution states:

"The C. I. O. supports the aspirations of the Indian people for National Independence needed to mobilise their energies and resources for their full part in the war against the Axis aggressors". It declared that millions of colonial peoples all over the world await the solution of the Indian problem.

HUMOROUS ERRORS

MISTAKES MADE BY NOVELISTS

A recent competition organised by the London *Observer*, dealing with errors in fiction, attracted a large entry, and some very amusing mistakes made by popular writers are pointed out by observant readers.

The first prize was awarded to the sender of the following passage from E. Phillips Oppenheim's "False Evidence": "We rolled over and over in a fierce embrace, his teeth almost meeting in my hand, which held him by the throat!"

Other examples of errors in novels are as follows:

Her beautiful face was palest ivory; not a spot of rose in it anywhere, save the lips and the blue eyes.—(Arnold Bennett: "Lord Rainsford.")

H. C. Wells, in "Ann Veronica," describing Wagner's Prelude to the Third Act of "Tristan," says: "It begins, you know, with that queer *piccolo* solo."—(It would be difficult to name any instrument in the entire orchestra less like the mellow and plaintive *Cor Anglais* than the screaming *piccolo*.)

"WALLACE AT BANNOCKBURN"

In "The End of the House of Arard," Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith tells us that Jenney Arard remembered a book called "With Wallace at Bannockburn!"

Henry VIII, was called "Defender of the Faith" because he defended the Church of England against the Pope.—(Marie Corolli: "The Master Christain.")

"Yes, I should have been supporting myself before not hanging on at Cambridge costing such a lot and doing nothing but *stroke the eleven* and play *rugger*!"—(E. W. Savi, "The Acid Test.")

In Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend," Bella Roke-smith had already informed her husband of a certain pending event: "The earth moved round the sun a certain number of times" and brought a baby Bella home!

Sir A. Conan Doyle, in Chapter II. of "Micah Clarke," after describing the reign of Queen Elizabeth and the defeat of the Armada, writes, "Then (i.e., after 1588 and Elizabeth) came the cruel and foolish attempt of Mary to force upon them (Englishmen) a creed (Catholicism) for which they had no sympathy." So Mary reigned after Elizabeth!

Each moment of our cruise, even as far as the coast of Africa and the Isles of Greece and round to Malta and then back to the *Engadins*, was bliss.—(J. C. Snaith: "What is to be?")

In Miss Ethel M. Dell's new book "The Black Knight," we learn that in the house lamps were lighted and the hero and heroine were having tea by the fireside. Although there was an intimacy about this *à fresco* entertainment, which she (the heroine) deeply resented.

All the clocks in London were striking ten minutes before nine.—(Jules Verne: "Around the world in Eighty Days.")

KING CHARLES'S EMOTION

The paradoxical pleasure that he felt in this was comparable, perhaps, to the emotion which prompted Charles the Second to a meticulous toilet on the morning of his execution.—(A. Hamilton Gibbs: "Labels.")

A certain waiter in the Cafe de la Rotonde, when you call for coffee, says, "Boum" in *basso profundo* F moll (minor), below the line."...—(A single note cannot be either major or minor!)—(Du Maurier "Svengali.")

"Of course, he wanted Daphne in the bows facing him, while he sculled..."—(Maud Diver "Coombe St. Mary's.")

The lad, by his skillful parade of shrewd economy at the expense of other people, won the approval of the new king, and with the coming of Henry VII was a baronet with a place at court. (Baronets were unknown until the reign of James I.)—(Michael Sadler: "Privilege.")

Who should come whistling down the street with a cigar in his mouth, but this new friend, Und Scott?—(Anthony Trollope: "The Three Clerks.")

The Lady Rowena, who had been absent to attend an evening mass at a distant church.—(Sir Walter Scott: "Ivanhoe.")

All Muggleton had notched some fifty-four while the score of the Dingley Dellers was as blank as their faces (i.e., Dingley Dell actually failed to score before they had an innings.)—(Charles Dickens, "Pickwick Papers.")

"I resolved, if possible, to get to the ship, so pulled off my clothes...got up into the fore-castle of the ship...I found that all the ship's provisions were dry and untouched by the water...I went to the bread-room and filled my pockets with biscuit!"—Defoe: "Robinson Crusoe.")

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STATEMENT BY PARSIS

BOMBAY.

The statement is in reply to the recent pronouncement by Mr. C. R. Attlee in the House of Commons with regard to Indian independence when he stated: "There are a number of extremely effective minorities who must be considered. There are the Sikhs, the Parsis, the Princes and the population of Indian States."

The statement says: "Following the lead given by our great leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir Pherozshah Mehta and Sir Dinshaw Wacha, we, Parsis have always asserted that we are Indians first, and have asked for neither separate representation in the legislative or municipal bodies, nor any special treatment in the Services. This was our stand even at the Round Table Conference. Mahatma Gandhi made a special reference to this and said that the Parsis formed the only minority that never asked for separate representation. May we now emphasise that, in these days, it is absolutely essential that we should stand by this selfsame principle and policy? Expediency and policy apart, on moral grounds, we clearly see that our future is indissolubly linked with that of our sister communities."

The statement urges the release of leaders and emphasises the need for a settlement.

So far so good.

Ed.

"YOURS SINCERELY"**BUT HOW OFTEN DO YOU MEAN IT?**

Consider how many million superfluous words are written every year in letters. The ordinary letter begins with the usually superfluous "dear," and ends with the often superfluous and misleading "yours sincerely" or "yours faithfully," writes Y. Y. in the 'New Statesman.'

There are devotees of the correct use of language who object to this: they maintain that to call anyone "dear" who is not dear to you is to tell a lie, and that to write "yours sincerely" at end of a letter is as often as not a piece of hypocrisy. I know some people who refuse to have anything to do with such formalism in their correspondence.

It seems to me, however, to be a good thing to have a universal formula for beginning and ending a letter—a formula which looks polite, does not mean what it says, and leaves it to your correspondent to guess for himself whether you care for two pence about him. . . . There are men who, on opening their letters in the morning, would find themselves addressed as "Loathsome Mr. This," "Horrible Mr. That," or "Boring Mr. T'other."

This would not make for smoothness of social intercourse. It is better to pretend that everybody is dear.

SIR FEROEZ KHAN'S ANGLE OF VISION

HYDERABAD

Sir Feroze strongly deprecated the tendency of some political organisations in this country to appeal to students when they had failed elsewhere. The one great service all students could do was to be loyal to themselves—and by that Sir Feroze Khan meant the continuance of their studies and finishing their education. Afterwards they could indulge in politics. Anyone who tried to take away a student from his studies was his worst enemy.

Referring to Hyderabad, Sir Feroze said, "In this State I am particularly pleased to realise the friendly relations that exist between Hindus and Muslims. Hyderabad set an example for the rest of India to follow as far as the place of the mother tongue was concerned and also Hindu Muslim unity was concerned. The basic binding force of that unity and amity is the Ruling House of your Exalted Highness the Nizam."

Sir Feroze Khan Noon paid a tribute to the fair manner in which the dynasty had treated all its subjects and the efficient manner in which the Hyderabad Government was run recently by the Executive Council and said, "I say without fear of contradiction that in this State you have one of the best Governments you can find anywhere in the East including the British Indian Provinces."

Speaking in Hyderabad how could Sir Feroze dream of fearing contradiction?

So according to Sir Feroze the rest of India should solve the language problem by imposing the mother-tongue of the minority on the majority, and settle the communal problem by giving the Government, lock, stock, and barrel, over to the minority!

The Versailles Treaty was something less drastic, we think, and even that made Hitler rebel!

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MONDAY 21-12-1942

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TEMPLES AND MUTTS

Mr. Austin, adviser to the Government of Madras opening a conference of trustees of temples and mutts in Tamil Nad, said that South India had a long history and had played a great part in the building of the nation. No other land had been more hospitable and more tolerant. In the past, the temples, as the inscriptions on their walls revealed, were the centres of the social, religious, political and cultural life of the people. It was in his light, he said, that one could understand what appeared at first to be the blind faith of the people in their temples.

There had been a change in the conditions, Mr. Austin said, and the problem to-day was to revive what was possible and what was good, consonant with the conditions and ideas of modern life. In the old days everything connected with the temple had a cultural value. They should be made real seats of learning. That was, he thought, the noble idea which had prompted the organisers to convene this conference. The cultural value of the temple rituals needed to be made clear, and the agamas and the rituals of the Vaishnavites had yet to be expounded. He was of the view that the work begun by Sir John Woodroff deserved to be continued, and the traditions of the various temples had to be established in the light of modern progress. If the inscriptions, the folk songs and ancient songs connected with the various temples were collected and printed, a foundation would be laid for the construction of a true and inspiring history of the temples and of their culture. Unfortunately these had not received proper attention.

Proceeding Mr. Austin said: "Glasses can be organised for training the priests and hymnists on traditional lines with, at the same time, some general modern education. The philosophical schools of India have long attracted western savants and there are chairs for Oriental Philosophy in almost all the important Universities of the West. But the Vaishnavite and Saivite Philosophies of

South India remain as yet so many sealed books. New light can be thrown on these. Is it not the primary duty of the temples and mutts to publish and explain them to the world, and at the same time to train scholars in these philosophies? The work before them is great. To dissipate their energies is almost criminal. The East like the West believed in organising a band of men dedicated to culture and learning, to social and religious service. The mutts represent that high ideal. Who could do the work on hand better than these? Cannot the temples and mutts of South India all unite together and organise a central institution to meet this need?"

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PRICE CONTROL

HOW TO EFFECT IT

A plea for immobilising purchasing power of the people somehow with a view to check the growing rise in prices was made by Dr. P. J. Thomas last week, when he delivered a lecture on 'Control of prices during war' at Royapetta Y M C A.

Analysing the causes for the abnormal rise in prices Dr. Thomas referred to the three hundred per cent increase in the total currency in circulation in the country and warned both the Government and the public against the disastrous effects that would result from inflation. In his view such huge increase in currency in the country was due to her favourable balance of trade.

The purchasing power of the people, Dr. Thomas said, had increased considerably at present. And if it was not reduced by some carefully planned out device the currency in the country would continue to increase, hitting mostly the poorer section of the community.

At present there is currency totalling Rs. 257 crores in the country. A good portion of it should be immobilised either by taxation or by any compulsory saving device; for unless money was impounded in that manner it would be difficult to keep down the price level.

Stressing the need for adequate Government control of important articles of consumption such as rice, Dr. Thomas suggested that the Food Control Department should purchase enough grains and supply them to deficit areas and to the poorer classes in times of scarcity. There should be an organisation for distributing the ration for those who were in need. He also wanted the authorities to keep stocks of grains in store, so that they could sell them at places where merchants sold them at very high rates.

Finally he appealed to the people to co-operate with all endeavours at reducing the prices and see that the increasing purchasing power of the masses was somehow impounded. He also pointed out the desirability of cutting down their needs to some extent.

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DO HICCUPS KILL?

Don't believe that it's a good form of treatment to scare anyone who has hiccups. A few years ago a man hiccupped himself to death. The hiccups lasted twenty-six days and nights; he couldn't sleep or eat, and finally died of exhaustion. The average case of hiccups lasts only from a few minutes to a few hours, and then ceases naturally, says a writer in 'Parade.'

Occasionally it can be a most tantalizing complaint, resisting many kinds of treatment. Other supposed cures include drinking water slowly, holding one's breath, counting numbers, pressing the upper lip, and electric shocks to the skin.

Carbon dioxide gas, the gas which is used in soda water, and which we exhale from our lungs, can stimulate the respiratory nerve centre, and I have found it a reliable cure for hiccups.

All you need is a paper bag. If you have hiccups, place the bag over your nose and mouth and breathe into and out of it. As the oxygen in the bag is used up, the exhaled carbon dioxide gas accumulates, so that in a few minutes there is enough to produce a curative effect. If you begin to hiccup again, repeat the treatment.

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THE NEED FOR RELIGION

CALCUTTA.

"This war is the last act of disintegration which will precede the eventual birth, through a long period of travail of a world community," observed Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of Benares University, delivering the first of his three lectures, as "Kamala Lecturer" of Calcutta University for the year 1937. The subject of his lectures is "The need for religion to-day".

"We are living," Sir Sarvapalli added, "In a revolutionary epoch. Revolution is not always accompanied by mob violence and massacre of ruling classes. Any urgent desire to change the foundations of civilised life is a revolutionary desire. We are witnessing not merely a war; it is only an episode of a fundamental alteration in the entire structure and thought of civilisation."

According to Sir Sarvapalli, the social distemper was due to the lag between their social institutions and world purpose. The world was not intended to be a battle ground of warring nations, he remarked; adding, "the necessary conditions for world union are available, only the will of man is lacking. Our planet has grown too small for parochial patriotism. A capitalist society, a militarist tradition, and a world broken up into a number of independent sovereign states, which are greedy for power and domination, have brought about the present distress."

Continuing he said: "Life is a perpetual endeavour of the creature to adapt oneself to the environment. When the environment changes and the adaptation is successful we have progress; if the change is too fast or too abrupt for adaptation to keep pace with it we have extinction. In the case of earlier civilisations the changes were of a material outward nature. Our present problems are inward and spiritual. The next stage of evolution is not in man's physique but in his psyche, in his mind and spirit. Man the destroyer is also the builder; this Kurukshetra is also a Dharmakshetra. The root cause of our distress is a false philosophy of life with its misleading assumptions, beliefs and values. A terrible blindness has afflicted our generation who do not hesitate to gamble in human sorrow through their economic loss in times of peace, and aggression and cruelty in times of war."

"Concluding Sir Sarvapalli discussed the implications of dialectical materialism, and pointed out that sympathy with its social programme need not commit them to the acceptance of its metaphysics. "To gain the ends which Marx and other social idealists have, to effect an extinction of unhappy states, we require a spiritual revival. Religion is

the discipline which touches the conscience, helps us to struggle with evil, saves us from greed and lust, releases moral power, and imparts courage in the enterprises of saving the world."

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S APPEAL

HYDERABAD

"Owing to the present war, the import into this country of certain kinds of goods has ceased. The result is that the necessity has arisen for manufacturing those goods in the country and an opportunity has thus been afforded to the people to develop local industries," said H. E. H. the Nizam, opening the Fifth Hyderabad Industrial Exhibition, organised by the Economic committee of the Osmania Graduates Association.

The Nizam continued, "It is our duty to make most of such opportunities in order to render our country self-sufficient and promote its needs. It would be a good thing if everyone were to form a resolve to supply his necessities of life from the goods manufactured in the country and buy only those articles from outside which are not manufactured here."

Observing that the Hyderabad Government were trying to absorb as much local raw produce as possible in local industries, the Nizam said that it was in the interest of, as well as the moral duty of, capitalists to prepare schemes for the manufacture of goods in demand in the country and seek facilities and advice from the Government. In this way they should be able to assist in reducing unemployment.

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CHANGE

Change is inherent in nature. Change is the order of mankind. Nature changes day to day, season to season, epoch to epoch. Not one hour of the day is constant. Its face changes from morning to night and daybreak, and presents as many facets as a diamond. The seasons run one to another, and present many changing aspects. At one time the fields are empty and barren, at another covered with a glossy mantle of green, and at another still, burdened with rich golden crop. The trees are at one time naked, stark, and gaunt, and at another full with whispering foliage, decked with bright flowers, or brimming with luscious fruits. The sky is at one time overcast, grey, and drab, and at another bright, dazzling, or lit with gayest of hues!

Hitler began a war in order to change the conclusions of Versailles. Great Britain is fighting in order to change the Nazi regime in Germany. America which had said loftily, "Hands off America," and blazed forth the Munroe Doctrine, is now for a change spreading out its long arms, like tentacles, over the distantest parts of the globe. Nations, at one moment rising, buoyant, vigorous, at another shrink and disappear. The Aztecs, Incas, Carthagenians, Romans, Goths, Greeks, at one time reigned and revelled, and are now but nursing the ruined vestiges of their past glories!

Thus times change, man changes, nature changes, fashions change, and views, ideals, and manners change, as it were by an immutable law.

Yet the fateful words "No change" are being dinned into our ears a hundred times a day for weeks past. In shops and restaurants, railway stations and tram cars, in vegetable stalls, and sweet marts, with fruit vendors and newspaper kiosks, the one cry is, *no change*. There is no change for money therefore money cannot change hands, and consequently the things one needs for his life be they necessities or luxuries, cannot be obtained. In addition to things being hard to obtain owing to scarcity and high prices, the further obstacle of lack of change is unbearable in a civilised society of to-day, and cannot bring credit to any administration which is responsible for it.

A French Marshal, asked by Louis XI why he needed to make war, replied, "Three things; money, more money, still more money!" And to-day we are told that complaints about the lack of change to those responsible elicit the reply, "We are busy with a war. We have issued as much change as we could. Don't complain!"

It is like a mother telling her babe crying from hunger, that she has nothing to give that her breasts are dry! But it is her duty to procure milk for the child.

So it is the Government's duty to provide the change, or in other ways solve the problem, in war as in peace, the more so in war, because wars are not won by persons who set it up as an excuse for deficiency, but by those who keep the national organisation, as a whole, and in all its fields, in full trim and in perfect condition. Any neglect or inefficiency any where will serve as a clog in the wheel, and hamper the war. Therefore those who imagine that the war is fought somewhere, and not here, and that in the name things may be allowed to get into a mess on the home-front are not fit to hold

any responsible office, in any branch of Government.

We want brains, courage, and vision in every one holding public office, and not weaklings who don't know what they ought to do, and cook up excuses and deceive themselves and deceive others.

In this particular matter of change, Currency is the oil with which modern social life is run. To with-hold it would be to paralyse life in every village and town in the country. If that does not retard the war effort, we do not know what does, be it India, or England, or U.S.A. Any one who thinks otherwise should be an idiot or a mad-man. Therefore we think that the Finance Department of the India Government should bestir itself and provide sufficient currency. If metal is not available, it should use paper, even for small change. And in any case it should provide sufficient change. It is only that way that it will fulfil its purpose, win public esteem, and help the war effort.

With regard to our own State the situation is becoming very acute. We can understand food shortage and food-riots. We cannot understand change shortage and change riots. It is no use saying that the question is to be solved by the India Government, and that we can do nothing. When a house is burning all the children have to bring their pails of water, not alone the parent.

It is true that the Mysore Treaty lays down,

"The coins of the Government of India shall be legal tender in the said territories in the cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law for the time being in force, be a legal tender in British India, and all laws and rules for the time being applicable to coins current in British India shall apply to coins current in the said territories. The separate coinage of the Mysore State, which has long been discontinued, shall not be revived."

The State had its own coinage under H. H. Krishnaraja Wadiyar III. It was the British Commission that discontinued it during its period. And that was stuck to in the Treaty.

But we do not think that the Article in the Treaty cannot be changed, not unilaterally, but by mutual agreement. Under Federation it might be advisable to have a common currency. But under the stress of war, if temporary alteration of the treaty is necessary, alteration has to be sought for, just as in the case of the railway lines in the State, jurisdiction was transferred over-night for the war period.

Or, assuming that the clause is not changeable, the fact remains that it refers to coins only, and not to paper currency of any kind whatsoever. Therefore, if the Government of India are unable to supply the State the requisite small change in coins, we have the right to expect the Mysore Government to tide over the scarcity by issuing currency stamps of the denomination of 3 and 6 pies, and 1 anna, 2 annas, and 4 annas, just as it issues receipt and court-fee stamps at present. The stamps may be with-drawn when things return to normal.

We would be sorry to learn that even that is beyond the powers of our Government. It would be a great pity if both the Governments, with all the brains behind them, allow the present State of affairs to continue.

Editor.

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ENGLAND'S DEBT TO GREECE

Greece is in the news again—on and off she has been in the news for three thousand years. For centuries she occupied the position as the British Empire does to-day—and for the same reason. Her politics (a Greek word) were clean. At a time when the rest of the world was groaning under despotism she was pure democracy!

The very word democracy is Greek, derived from *demios*, a township. Democracy meant (and still means) popular government, in which all classes, including the lowest, had a voice through their chosen representative. The Greeks would have no other form of government.

They carried this so far that money was made, of great weight, so that no one could collect any quantity of it. With such a currency bribery was impossible and robbery nearly so, for a wagon was needed to move as little as £ 20. As for dictator—if a man became famous he was "ostracized"; that is he was banished, usually for ten years. This was not to punish him but to prevent him from becoming swollen-headed, and to prevent envy among other men. The old Greeks knew where ambition could lead. We still ostracize people, but not so severely.

As soldiers, the Greeks were supreme. If it had not been for the Greeks our face would be yellow instead of white, for it was they who stemmed and flung back the Oriental invasion of Europe. Greek art, literature and philosophy reached a height never since attained. Its influence spread over the whole world, and still sets the standard. Every great nation since has accepted her as a pattern, and copied the precepts she laid down, borrowing even the same words.

It is an old saying, that when one is speaking unintelligibly, one is "talking Greek." Actually, we all talk Greek every day of our lives. The Greeks were the first to have *police*. We still have Marathon races and Olympic games.

To the Greek, a *crater* was just a bowl. We still have games in a *stadium*, although originally this was a racecourse. Talking of sport, the top prize in Greek games was an olive branch! When Xerxes, the Persian invader, heard this he muttered, "We can never beat people who compete only for honour!"

SPARTAN WISECRACK

Nearly all our big buildings have Greek names. The *palladium* was originally a statue of Pallas. The *Lyceum* was where Aristotle taught philosophy. *Odeon* (a theatre in Athens), *Museum* (a library),

Academy (named after the hero *Academos*), *Athens* (temple of *Athene*, Goddess of Wisdom), *Hippodrome Theatre* (*theatron* was simply Greek for spectacle), are all Greek words. The *Mausoleum* was the beautiful tomb of *Mausolos*.

The Greeks, having no newspapers, conveyed news by public speeches, so oratory was held in high esteem. The result was a readiness of wit, always the truth, which at times must have been disconcerting. A Spartan was once invited to go and hear a man who could imitate perfectly the song of the nightingale. "Why, when I can hear the nightingale?" he inquired.

What more diplomatic answer could a statesman return than that which the Greek ambassador *Polycratidus* made to the King of Persia, who, on arrival, asked him if he came in a public or private capacity. Said the Greek: "Your Majesty, if my mission is successful I shall be in a public capacity; otherwise, my visit will be of a private nature."

For a democratic retort, this takes some beating. *Plutarch*, the great statesman and historian, was once seen carrying home from the market a load of fish. When friends expressed surprise at seeing him thus carrying his own parcel, he answered simply, "It's for myself."

Scottish readers can work this one out for themselves. The Greeks wore (and some still wear) kilts. Ancient carvings, thousands of years old, show Greek soldiers wearing kilts and *Glengarrys*—and playing bagpipes!

And ponder on this. The Greek word for bag was *sakkos*. To-day, sack means exactly the same thing in every language in the world!

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INJUNCTION OF ISLAM IS TO LIVE IN UNITED SOCIETY'

LEAGUE M. L. A.'S RESIGNATION

CALCUTTA.

Mr. Sekander Ali Chowdhury, a member of the Central Legislative Assembly from Bengal, has sent the League President, Ma. M. A. Jinnah, his resignation of membership of the League Party in the Central Assembly on the issue of 'Pakistan.'

Mr. Chowdhury says in his letter to Mr. Jinnah, 'You have struck a severe blow at the Muslim League by your Pakistan proposal. You are, as I understand from the implications in the Pakistan scheme, dreaming of the establishment of a separate Muslim country in Hindustan. It should be generally understood that the Muslims will bring a great slur on themselves as a community if they rob the Hindus of their land and name and the traditions of their forefathers. Your dream will never come true. You should think that it is impossible for any community to enlist the sympathy of the poorer classes to work out this scheme.'

Earlier, in his letter, Mr. Chowdhury says: 'You want to unite the Muslims and to see them live like men. Your attempt in this respect is laudable, perhaps without any parallel. I am one of your thousands of admirers.'

'The great message of Islam is unity. The injunction is to live in united society, and through it to be helpful to others. You are the only executive head of the present Muslim League. No one has any right or should have any right to speak against you. You will understand that to make a clean breast to you does not mean forming a new party.'

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

SIR VISVESWARAYA'S VIEWS

BANGALORE.

Sir M. Visveswaraya visited the Mahila Seva Samaja, Bangalore, last week. On arrival, he was received by the President of the Samaja, Mrs. Rajamma Madhava Iyengar and the Secretaries, and was taken round the various classes.

After expressing pleasure at what all the Samaja had been doing for the welfare of women and children, Sir M. Visveswaraya addressed a large gathering of the members and the pupils of the Samaja. In the course of his speech he said: 'In the New order which will follow after the war, one advanced view is that in the first seven years of life, the child should be shown the way to become aware of the world; in the second seven years, the development of her moral nature should be helped by the elementary education; in the third seven years, the intellect should be developed and also her sense of discipline and responsibility. This brings up the period of training to 21 years. In the fourth seven year period, vocational training is recommended, without which the education of women is not considered complete. To make it of value to Indian women, it has to be adapted and adjusted to realities of life in this country'. He added: 'It is the duty of women of the cultured classes not only to educate themselves but also to spread education among women of the peasantry and working classes.'

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NATIONAL WAR FRONT IN MYSORE CITY.

Under the auspices of the National War Front, Mysore City, a public meeting was held on Wednesday the 16th December 1942 at Anjuman-e-Ittehad-e-Islam, Mandi Mohalla, Mysore. The meeting was arranged to be held at 9.30 p.m. since the public in that locality would only find it convenient to gather at that time.

There was Hindustani Orchestral Music for about 20 minutes before the proceedings commenced. Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy, organizer and Chairman, presided. A large number of muslim residents of the place were present.

Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy speaking explained that because of difficult conditions arising out of the war situation in our country, we must all co-operate and work for the betterment and safety of the society. In these times of hardship, we co-operate with each other and help each other out of the difficulties, and such an arrangement is National War Front. He explained the necessity for organizing Vigilance Committees and told them that due to the scarcity of foodstuffs, every one must try to grow more and more food. Because of the transport difficulties, and short crop in some places, we may experience some difficulty in getting foodstuffs. The Government are prepared to give lands, and loans and all facilities, and this is the time for us to make use of them and bring large plots of land in our country under cultivation.

Mr. F. C. Devaraja Urs said that Mohamedans had great ideals in them and were a powerful nation by themselves. If we all work together, and help each other, - we shall soon pass this difficult period and will be able to live happily.

Mr. M. D. Sivananjappa explained why the United Nations must win this war and explained that freedom was not enjoyed in any of the Axis countries. He said that Allies were gaining strength every day and are sure to defeat the enemy. We must all support them and hasten the day!

Mr. M. S. Ramaswamy spoke about the growth of more food. He said that every one ought to use the space in his house to grow more and more vegetables instead of flowers, etc. He appealed to them to practise thrift and avoid luxuries in these anxious days. He also stressed the necessity of organizing the Vigilance Committees.

Mr. A. Venkatesia spoke and said that there was no fundamental difference between the Muslims

and Hindus. As far as he knew we could co-operate and work in happy relationship. When we begin to contact each other and understand one another, we will know that there is really no difference among us and we shall work together for the good of our country. N.W.F. is no communal organization; it knows no caste, creed or colour. It works for the good of the people as a whole and every one must support the organization.

Mr. Mohamed Ghouse Peer endorsed the other speakers' opinions and said that Unity was a very happy ideal to work for, and Muslims ought to do their best to promote it. He said that N.W.F. was our own organization and deserved all our support.

Mr. Mir Noor Hussain thanked the speakers and the Chairman for enlightening the Muslim public on so important a subject as N.W.F. The work of the N.W.F. begins with National Unity, continues in National Solidarity and ends in a National Victory. The other items of the N.W.F. cannot be attended to unless we are united and stand shoulder to shoulder. The younger generation have an important part to play in the promotion of this unity among all sections of the people without regard to their religion, political opinion, etc. Just as Mysore State has come to be known as Model State, it ought to show that Unity is easy to be achieved if we only work ceaselessly with sincerity and determination.

Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy concluding said that His Late Highness Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar of blessed memory and the former Dewan Sir Mirza Ismail worked without any communal bias towards the happiness of the people and subjects. Our present Maharaja is young, enthusiastic and is taking keen interest in the welfare of his subjects. Our Dewan, Pradhanasirromany Mr. Madhava Rao is a very capable administrator and has given us many facilities to organise ourselves. The Government are doing everything in their power for the good of the people and we must all co-operate with the Government and also work ourselves for our common benefit.

Mr. Mir Noor Hussain proposed a vote of thanks. Mr. Abdul Quayan sang the National Anthem and the meeting concluded after cheers to His Highness the Maharaja!

THE RATIONALIST

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HONOURING THE DEAD

The Imperial War Graves Commission, established during the last war, was originally concerned with the commemoration of the names of members of His Majesty's Forces, who gave their lives for the Empire, and of whom the greater number fell in foreign lands. For more than 20 years it has helped to keep their names a living memory. The Commission is responsible for the same sacred duty to the dead of the Fighting Services to-day; and now that war takes its toll of the non-combatant population as well, it has undertaken a new duty—that of collecting the names of all civilians who are victims of enemy attack, so that the memory of their names also may be preserved for all time.

The help of every citizen in Mysore State is needed if civilian names are to be recorded side by side with those of the Fighting Services without exception or mistake. Government earnestly desire that anyone who is aware of the death of any Mysore subject through enemy action outside Mysore State, should get into touch with the revenue authorities of the district and supply information to be sent to the Imperial War Graves Commission, through the Government of India Civil Defence Department.

The form showing the particulars on which information is required in respect of those who have lost their lives will be supplied on application to the Deputy Commissioner of the District.

DEFYING BOMBS

An enemy bomb fell close to the cottage of an old woman who lived by herself. The bomb did not explode, and A.R.P. wardens went to tell her she must leave the cottage.
"Oh, ay," she said. "Will you tell me why?"
"Hitler's dropped a time bomb outside your doorway," replied a wag among the wardens. "It may go off any minute and blow you up."
"Well, look you here," said the old woman. "I've refused to leave this house for t' landlord; I've refused to leave for t' bailiffs; and I'll be hanged if I'll leave it for Hitler!"

H. E. H. THE NIZAM

AN UNREHEARSED EPISODE

Sergt.-Majors spoke in whispers during a recent unrehearsed parade of British troops in Hyderabad city. A party of soldiers was sight-seeing in the Public Gardens when they heard that His Exalted Highness was at prayers in the mosque in the Gardens. They decided to request His Exalted Highness through his staff to take the salute after the service. The request was granted. With only a few minutes to make the necessary arrangements, the troops fell in before the mosque. So as not to disturb the worshippers, all orders had to be given in whispers!

When His Exalted Highness emerged, the order "Present Arms" was given and His Exalted Highness stepped forward and saluted. Afterwards His Exalted Highness walked down the ranks, wishing each soldier good luck and expressing the hope that the troops would be happy during their stay in his State. And weren't they happy to meet the ruler of the premier Indian State?

Later, the soldiers were entertained to tea by His Excellency the Nawab of Chhatari, the President of the Council.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0-2-0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0-2-0
3. Problem of Wealth 0-2-0
4. గాంధీజీ జీవితములు 0-1-0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0-1-0
6. Winston Churchill 0-4-0

BRITISHERS IN INDIA

Mr. Haddow, in the course of a Presidential Address to the Annual Meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta, said:

"Like most other Britons in this country. I would like to be able to carry on our trade and commerce in the confident expectation that we should be given a fair deal and allowed to conduct our business without any fear of discrimination or expropriation, and thereby be freed from the necessity to enter the political arena; but such, however, is not possible, particularly when we are told in no unmistakable terms by certain sections of the Indian community that we must leave India and that Indians do not wish us to remain in this country

"I wonder often whether these people ever consider what the British community has done for India. For centuries before the British took over the reins of the Government of India, the country's political history had been a long succession of conquests, as wave after wave of new invaders swept over it. Some of these invaders and, in fact, others who were as late newcomers to India as the British, are to-day, amongst the foremost in the fight for India's independence.

"MILDNESS" OF BRITISH RULE

"The British are unique in two respects; in the mildness and humanity of their rule and in their not becoming absorbed by the climatic and geographical regularities of India. I know the term "mildness" may call forth criticism from certain quarters, but if these same critics were to compare the treatment accorded to the leaders of the Congress Party who have done their utmost to stir up rebellion and to hamper the successful prosecution of the war effort by Britain and her Allies, with the fate which would have overtaken these men for similar disloyalty in Germany, Japan or even Russia, they would realise how fortunate they have been in the mildness of their treatment in India.

"Another point that is liable to be overlooked is that there is not the slightest evidence that the British people ever planned the systematic conquest of India or any part of it. There is, in fact, overwhelming evidence that they were reluctant to extend their Indian commitments and responsibilities. The British assumed responsibility for the governing of India purely because they wished to trade and to secure the condition of respect for agreed treaty and law, and absence from violence without which trade was impossible."

So did Japan occupy Manchuria. Evidently Mr. Haddow has not read Dadabhai Naoroji's "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India," or Major Basu's "Ruin of Indian Trade and Industries."

Ed.

THREE MINUTES OF WAR

AN INDIAN RULER'S PART

When the Ruler of a remote Indian State was told, in 1914, that it was impracticable for him to lead his troops on the battlefield to aid the Allies, he did not waver in his determination to support the King Emperor. Hearing of the Viceroy's fund, he raised a sum of money that meant considerable sacrifice for his people, who were not by any means wealthy, studied a large map of the world and plied a British visitor with questions about the war and its cost.

After some calculation he was told that the contribution from his State would be sufficient to run the Allied front for three minutes, and it seemed to him that his effort would be of little avail.

But the visitor had a brainwave. Why not allocate a definite three minutes, so that the little country could be said to have paid for the entire Allied effort over that period? The day was duly fixed, and noon was the time chosen.

VICTORY ADVANCE

Shortly before the appointed hour a solemn procession arrived at the visitor's camp, and the ruler produced a watch. His desire was to spend the three minutes alone with the sole representative of the Raj. The two men sat in silence until the "zero" hour, when drums and trumpet calls reverberated through the valleys and hills. The music swelled, voices chanted, and at the end of three minutes ceased.

It was later found that during those three minutes, all-important to the Ruler and his little State, the Allies had advanced in a small sector on the Western front—and had held their ground. So the loyal people rejoiced. They had waged the world war for three minutes, and victory had been theirs.

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BENEFITS OF LIFE INSURANCE

MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE'S ADDRESS

GUNTUR.

Addressing an Insurance Conference recently the Maharaja of Jeypore said that the Insurance Agents who were considered to be a public nuisance and as persons to be avoided were now being recognised as necessary public workers. Still there was need for propaganda to bring insurance business to every home, and the ideal state of things would be when every earning citizen became a policy-holder according to his needs and circumstances. It was necessary that the rights of the policy-holders should be well safeguarded by associations like the one now assembling and that the Insurance companies, their agents and the policy-holders should work with complete amity and understanding and for the benefit of all concerned.

Proceeding, the Maharaja observed that as India's vast resources were many and inviting development, most of the monies collected in India by the Insurance Companies, both Indian and foreign operating in India, could be invested in sound industrial enterprises, subject, of course, to such safeguards as might be found necessary to safeguard the interests of the policy-holders to prevent any risky speculation.

Dewan Bahadur H. K. Kaji, in the course of his presidential address, said that Life Assurance provided an excellent way for the prevention of much economic distress that followed in the wake of unorganised poverty. He regarded Life Insurance not as a business for profit, but as a great movement for service to the country. Not legislation, but the sound common-sense of the nation should make insurance compulsory for every bread-winner, and the number of policy-holders therefore should practically be co-extensive with the number of families in the country.

Life Assurance in India, Mr. Kaji continued, had developed no doubt, but not yet to an extent which we might regard as fairly satisfactory. In India, the people had not realised the imperative need for insurance in the scheme of life and a great deal of propaganda had yet to be carried on to bring home to them this need. In connection with the popularisation of insurance, employers could do a great deal. They could institute a scheme of pensions on superannuation or of provident fund, on a contributory basis or otherwise.

Proceeding, Mr. Kaji said that policy-holders were concerned very vitally with the investments of the assets of their companies, not so much about

their lucrativeness or their yield as with their soundness. There was really no conflict of interests between the companies and the policy-holders, and there need not be any antagonism between them. A close association between the various insurance associations would bring about greater harmony and a closer sense of comradeship between the various elements of the insurance world—the shareholders, the manager, the agents and the policy-holders.

AMERICAN LEADERS' APPEAL

WASHINGTON.

Seventy-five prominent men and women, including authors, economists, trade unionists and church leaders, submitted to President Roosevelt and to Congress a "programme for the United Nations for the adoption of those fundamental economic principles which are necessary to insure a just and lasting peace."

The programme declares in part: "The American people recognise the need for the preservation of individual rights, of human dignity and freedom, for the flowering of culture and things of the spirit as the ultimate objects to strive for. We are convinced that such aims can only be attained if based on a sound workable economic policy which ties nations together and make possible an interchange of vital national resources, goods, food, services and ideas, and insures the full employment of labour and capital.

"The Atlantic Charter applies to all peoples everywhere—it commits the United States to uniting with other nations after the war, securing for all improved labour standards, economic adjustment and social security, and furthering the access, in equal terms, to the trade and raw materials of the world. The 'economic agreements' of the United States with other Allied nations under the terms of the national Lend-Lease Act point the way to a joint post-war programme for the United Nations' economic effort in peace time. We recommend early consideration and approval by the people of the United States of an international economic union of all nations.

"We believe there should be no difference between the East and the West, the Atlantic and the Pacific, and that all peoples should be permitted and encouraged to govern themselves at the earliest possible time. We are opposed to imperialistic control on the part of anyone, either victor or vanquished.

"We are in favour of the surrender of so much sovereignty as will be necessary to create a world society which will be equitable and just, and keep open the way to a lasting peace."

The Rationalist.

Monday 28-12-1942.

CIVIL SUPPLIES

We do not know what prayer our Christian friends are sending up at this season. But we are inclined to join them in sending up the following: "From war and famine, from plague and pestilence, from bad laws and childish officialdom, Good Lord, deliver us!"

The war has been the occasion of the Governments everywhere taking powers for running the administration without the restrictions imposed on them in ordinary times by formal laws and public opinion. In other words the restrictions imposed on Governments in ordinary times are swept aside, so that Governments may impose restrictions on the public with a free hand.

Obviously, in such a case the persons exercising the authority should be both wise men and good men, and not persons whose knowledge is limited, and who make rules haphazardly and without forethought, and exercise the power vested in them arbitrarily, carelessly, or recklessly.

We are not ourselves constitutional objectors to authority properly exercised. In the matter of civil supplies we have more than once condemned in no uncertain terms both the merchants who evade authority and corner and profiteer, and the public who horde and grab more and more. But now, seeing that the administration of civil supplies is taking a trend which is thoughtless and dangerous, we cannot hesitate to express our protest, not blindly, but with candour and without any sugar-coating.

By an order of a fortnight ago the Secretary for Supply Department made the world to understand that the rule preventing exports from District to District had been cancelled. The press understood the order to mean that. And so far he has not chosen to disabuse the public mind. But what has actually been

done is to tighten the control and not to slacken it. The export from District to District is supposed to be free. But the export from the place of growth itself has been stopped!

And yet the order, which is worthy of scrutiny in a Logic class, purports to have slackened control in response to public appeals!

Some sentences in the order are gems. One of them reads; "The Deputy Commissioners, however, were not in a position to know the requirements of the other Districts, and there was a risk of the larger interests of the State being overlooked." Hence "a centralised scheme under which permits would be issued only by the Director of Civil Supplies after examining the actual stock position."

We would ask, under so "centralised a scheme," is there not the risk of the Director of Supplies being indifferent or deaf to the individual interests of each District? And what time is being taken to examine the needs of each District and ascertaining its stock position? What are the needs and the stock position, for instance, of the Mysore District before and after the order?

It is stated that complaints were received that the restriction imposed on Inter-District movement of food grains had caused hardship to the public. "Government consider that a complete removal of restrictions on Inter-District movement is not desirable, and some control is still called for in order to secure an equitable distribution among the surplus and deficit Districts." They therefore direct that no food-grain shall be moved out of the Taluks where they grow, without a permit from the Director of Civil Supplies!

By what jugglery or casuistry the Supply Secretary has been able to convince Government, and seeks to convince the public, that the present order is a relaxation and not a worsening of the previous one which he himself accepts as against the public interest, we are at a loss to realise. To the public however it means that whereas people could move grains within one District with some freedom, and even go outside with the permission of the Deputy Commissioners, now food-grains are

frozen at the place where they grow, unless they are loosened by a Papal Bull direct from the sacred hands of the Director of Civil Supplies!

Some years ago we remember commenting on the Government's appointment of Mr. A. A. Khan as the Traffic Manager, Agent, and Secretary to Government, Mysore Railways. It was a beautiful arrangement by which Mr. Khan as Traffic Manager could send up a proposal, Agent Khan send it on with his approval, and Secretary Khan have it passed and issue with his sign-manual!

Similarly to-day the Director of Supplies seeks drastic powers to be vested in him, and then as Government Secretary vests those powers in himself as Director.

The saneness, and worthiness of an administration, rests on the multiplicity of its brains and knowledge, and the combined wisdom of several heads acting in unison. No one man's limited thought and unfettered action can gauge and serve the interests of millions of his fellowmen. A Dictator may do things as he likes, and the people will suffer him as long as they can. We are told that Nazi administrators in occupied countries are doing things recklessly and prejudicially to public interests in the countries concerned. But then they are foreigners, and their aim is to help their own country by defrauding the occupied countries as much as possible.

The Mysore Director of Supplies is not a foreigner, and his object cannot be to serve Bangalore at the cost of the other 8 Districts. His post has been created in order to alleviate public suffering by loosening public stocks. But instead his order has frozen public stocks, and his cure is worse than the disease.

It is the Director's duty to check cornering and black-market, and also check free export. His measures must achieve just that much of control, and not cover everything else. A law intended to prevent murder should not prevent marriage and child-birth also!

But the order named above prevents tens of thousands of private owners from getting their produce safely to their homes. There

are pensioners who have invested their savings in lands in order to supplement their income. There are widows and minors who have to get their few candies for their year's livelihood. There are those whose produce should not only feed them, but also pay their land revenue, and provide their clothing and medicine, and pay their debts. All these have been waiting for their crops. And this order comes on them like a bombshell!

The ryot gives an ultimatum, the Director is far away, they have to get paper from the Paper Company, learn writing in the Adult Education Class, beg or borrow money for postage to the Director, and then take up the breviary and sit counting days. Numerous persons are still counting days. The Director and his Assistant have their tours and Conferences, and when they expect to issue permits God alone knows. Meanwhile the produce is stolen, or set fire to, or removed, and the ryot disowns responsibility; and it is lost both to the owner and the State. Why the permits to private landowners also should come only from the Director or his clerk, and not from the Deputy Commissioners who collect their land revenues, God and the Government only know. We do not. And we think it all most thoughtless!

This is not food-controlling or food supplying, but Food Withholding. Is this the kind of order that Government should pass, or should be issued in the name of Government, and at such a time as the present?

The public should not be made to submit to such harassment, and responsible administrators with high salaries and long titles should see that such grievous things are not done. We are prepared to honour them, provided they give us of their best.

Nelson is said to have declared at Trafalgar "England expects every man to do his duty." Is it too much to expect of our administrators a little more wisdom, a little more forethought, a little more public sympathy, and a little less conceit, a little less easy-going optimism, at least during war times, and at least when acting under the Defense of India Rules?

Editor.

THE EVILS OF EUGENICS

DEAN INGE'S SURVEY

Addressing the Royal College of Physicians, London on "Racial degeneration" some time ago, Dean Inge at the outset said that he selected the negative, rather than the positive, side of eugenics, not because he had a natural tendency to dwell on the dark side of the changes which were always going on in the human race, but because at present the negative side was more important than the positive side.

Natural selection, he said, had almost ceased to operate in highly civilised States. If we did not provide some rational substitute for it, Nature would punish us for interfering with her methods of social hygiene without providing anything to take their place.

"We cannot have both wings and arms until we become angels;—if our limbs are good for running we cannot swim like fish," Dean Inge said amid laughter. It seemed doubtful whether physical changes were not going on in our bodily structure as rapidly as ever, only, unfortunately, they seemed to be degenerative. Dentists, he believed, thought that our jaws were becoming too small for our teeth. Baldness in middle-life seemed to be on the increase. Something seemed to be happening to the appendix, and he could not help thinking that our eyesight was deteriorating rapidly.

END OF CIVILISATION

Very few middle-aged men could now read closely-written or printed matter without the aid of glasses, whereas the ancient Greeks were able to read in extreme old age without mechanical assistance. The "press-the-button" age, when mechanism ruled, had a degenerating effect.

It seemed very doubtful whether human intelligence had advanced in the last thousand years. Civilisation was mainly the result of accumulated knowledge and experience. The Russian nation had almost been literally decapitated, and when she recovered her civilisation she had had to go to Germany for the arts and sciences which had almost become extinct at home.

Another world-wide happening, such as the Great War, would be the end of our civilisation, and probably the beginning of a dark age, which might last for a century, and it might then be found that the population of the world would be less inventive and less intelligent. An example of that was found among the Europeans at the Renaissance. The problem of the present was mainly due to the manner of the changes conditioned by environment, "for," he said, "there is no doubt that the whale lost its hind legs by living in the water."

Dealing with the results of selection as they affected race improvement, Dean Inge regarded as

doubtful the statement that a savage war tended to an increase of the best stock since the better fighter killed the worst, and he argued that war eliminated the best, as the unfit were not called to the Colours! Thus, considerable injury was done to the European races by the Great War.

ENVIRONMENT

The children of the *nouveaux riches* were not always better specimens of humanity than those of their poorer neighbours, and there was no doubt whatever that industrial civilisation had skimmed off the cream in each generation. Unlimited competition exhausted the better class of people physically and mentally, and in practice, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, it sterilised them.

So severe was the competition in the United States that 1,075,000 policy holders of the industrial department of an insurance company were given an average life of 46 years for males and 52 for females.

"A millionaire is not the extreme product of human progress," remarked Dean Inge. No scheme of social eugenics could be satisfactory that did not include the whole population. They could not exclude the miserable wretched proletariat!

Human beings might become parasitic to the machine. Notwithstanding all that had been said in favour of concentrating attention on environment, the best authorities were unanimous that Nature was more important than nurture. In the matter of a remedy, he thought they might still learn much from collecting family histories and finding out what qualities were transmitted.

He was inclined to hope that it was not too late to stop the mischief, which had not had time to go too far.

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In England the punishment for throwing away a scrap of paper in the street is imprisonment. In India thousands of tons of paper are wasted every year. The kinds of paper which are in short supply are:—

1. Cheap wrapping paper. (We used to import 6,000 tons annually.)
2. Kraft. (Brown wrapping paper.)
3. White printing paper.

There are two ways of conserving paper. Firstly we can use less. Secondly one can collect scrap paper.

Using less paper is not very difficult. It merely requires a little thought. Here are some things YOU can do, in the HOME,

1. Accept parcels from shops unwrapped.
2. Write less letters. The Posts and Telegraphs are quite busy enough anyway.
3. Use old envelopes and the backs of old bills as scrap paper.
4. Follow the Governor of Bombay's example. Cut out Christmas and other greetings cards.

In the OFFICE,

1. Reduce the size of business stationery.
2. Reduce the number of carbon copies.
3. Type single spacing, both sides.
4. In printing use the smallest size of type possible. (Most people can read 8 pt. without strain.)
5. Curtail margins.
6. Do not pack articles individually—pack in bulk.
7. Reduce the size of tables.
8. Stop the issue of handbills or posters. If you can't sell your products in these days of short supply, give up trying.

SCRAP COLLECTION;

Scrap paper can be pulped and re-made.

Give a thought to the paper basket. There are ten dead Japanese soldiers in every waste paper basket. Keep scrap paper zealously. Hand it over only to recognised organizations such as Salvation Army, or Red Cross.

Here's an idea of what scrap paper can do:—

- 1 old envelope makes 1 cartridge wad.
- 1 Newspaper makes 3 25 pounder shell caps.
- 12 old letters make 1 box for rifle cartridges.
- 6 old books make 1 mortar shell carrier.

AND (here's a use for them at last!)

6 old bills make 1 washer for a shell.

Saving paper is saving lives. Get ACTIVE now, and show the troops what you can do.

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